RVDIMENTA GRAMMATICES Thomæ Linacri diligenter castigata denuo.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

ILLVSTRISSIMAE MARIAE INVI-
ctiſſimi Angliæ Franciæq; regis, ac fidei defen-
ſoris filiæ, Cornubiæ et VValliæ principi,
Thomas Linacrus medicus, cũ omni
obſeruantia. S. D.

QVVM tibi illuſtriſſima Maria datus ab inui-
ctiſſimo rege patre tuo, pro tua ſanitate tuenda,
ſim comes: nec id miniſterium obire per ualetudinem li-
cuerit: cogitaui mecũ, quanam alia ratiõe, tibi eſſe uſui
potiſſimum poſſem. Itaq; cernens in te, prẽter indolem
quandam, ad omne uirtutũ genus, quæ eminere in mu-
liere poſſũt, incredibilem, nũc quoq; feliciſſimi ingenij
tui ad ſtudia literarũ generoſum impetũ: hũc mihi q̃ ma
xime p̃ mea uirili, iuuãdũ foueẽdũq; cenſui, uel intermiſſi
diu officij mei ſarciẽdi, uel literatoꝝ oĩm, cauſa. Quibus,
ipſa in literis p̃ficiẽs, maximo p̃cul dubio futura es, tum
ornamẽto, tum adiumento. Accipies igitur ea uultus
ſerenitate, qua reliqua ſoles, hæc latinæ linguæ rudimen
ta: quæ alias Anglis tuis per me ædita, nũc in ſummam
q̃ potui, redegi claritatem. Non poteſt (fateor) niſi rude
eſſe munus, ſicuti ipſo noĩe prẽſe fert. Sed ſi aptum tibi
principium ad maiora diſcẽda erit, uel oportunitate
ſua, principij gratiam, quod, iuxta p̃uerbiũ, Plus
eſt q̃ dimidiũ, licet totam nec mereaṫ nec ſpe-
ret: tamen nec ea in totũ (ut ſpero) de-
ſtituetur. Diu uiuas Anglorum
delitiæ et decus.

RVDIMENTA DECLI= NATIONVM.

THERE be. viij. partes of ſpeche, nowne, pro= nowne, verbe, participle, præpoſition, aduer= be, interiection, coniunction.

Of theſe. viij. ſome be declined, as nowne, pro= nowne, uerbe, and participle: ſome be vndeclined, as præpoſition, aduerbe, interiection, coniunction.

Of them that be declined, theſe. iij. nowne, pro= nowne, and participle be declined with gendre, ca= ſe, and nombre.

Genders be. iij. the maſculine, the feminine, the neutre. Caſes be. vj. the nominatiue, the genitiue, the datiue, the accuſatiue, the uocatiue, and the ablatiue. Nōbres be. ij. the ſingular, and the plurel. Gendres. Caſes. Nombres.

The fyrſt declination of nownes.

¶ Of nownes ſome be declined this wyſe. The maſ. gend. the no. ſing. poeta, the gen. poetæ, the dat. poetæ, the ac. poetam, the uoc. poeta, the abl. poeta. The no. plur. poetæ, the gen. poetarum, the dat. poe tis, the ac. poetas, the uoc. o poetæ, the abl. poetis. Poeta.

In the fem. gend. the no. ſing. muſa, the gen. muſæ, the dat. muſę, the ac. muſam, the uoc. o muſa, the abl. muſa. The no. plur. muſæ, the gen. muſarum, the dat. muſis, the ac. muſas, the uoc. o muſæ, the abl. muſis. Here is to be marked, that in the plurell nombre of all nownes the uocatiue, is lyke the no= minatiue, and the ablatiue, lyke the datiue. And all nownes that be declined after theſe, be of the fyrſt declination. Muſa.

The ſecunde declination. Magiſter.

¶ The maſ. gend. the no. ſing. magiſter, the gen. ma=

 giſtri,

gistri, the dat. magistro, the ac. magistrum, the uoc. o magister, the abl. magistro. The no. plur. magistri, the gen. magistorum, the dat. magistris, the ac. magistros, the uoc. magistri, the abl. magistris.

In the fem. gend. the no. sing. aluus, the gen. alui, the dat. aluo, the ac. aluum, the voc. o alue, the abl. aluo. The no. plur. alui, the gen. aluorum, the dat. aluis, the ac. aluos, the uoc. alui, the abl. aluis.

But here is to be knowen, that in this declination if the nominatiue ende in us, the uocatiue shal ende in e, as dominus o domine, radius o radie. excepte filius, that maketh o fili, and propre names of men endynge in ius, whiche make the uocatiue in i, by takyng away us: as Vergilius o Vergili. Els both in this and all other declinations, the uocatiue shalbe lyke the nominatiue.

Templum In the neut. gend. the no. sing. templum, the gen. templi, the dat. templo, the ac. templum, the uoc. o templum, the abl. templo. The no. plur. templa, the gen. templorum, the dat. templis, the ac. templa, the uoc templa, the abl. templis.

And lyke this nowne, euery neuter hath. iij. cases lyke in euery nombre, the noiatiue, the accusatiue, and the uocatiue. But the. iij. cases plurel shall euer ende in a: except ambo and duo. And all that be declinet after any of the forsayde nownes, be of the secunde declination, with the masculines and neutres of these. viij. nownes also, unus, ullus, uter, solus, alter, alius, totus, quis: whiche, with theyr feminines also, make theyr genitiue ī ius, and theyr datiue in i, as unus, unius, uni. una, unius, uni. unum, unius, uni. In all other cases they be declined

lyke other nownes, of the firſt and ſecunde declination, and therfore be they called the ſecunde maner of the ſecunde declination.

The. iij. declination.

¶And ſome be declined thus. In the maſ. gend. the no. ſing. panis, the gen. panis, the dat. pani, the ac. panem, the uoc. o panis, the abl. pane. The no. plur. panes, the gen. panum, the dat. panibus, ac. panes, the uoc. panes, the abl. panibus. Panis.

In the fem. gend. the no. ſing. nubes, the gen. nubis, the dat. nubi, the ac. nubem, the uoc. o nubes, the abl. nube. The no. plur. nubes, the gen. nubium, the dat. nubibus, the ac. nubes, the uoc. nubes, the abl. nubibus. Nubes.

In the neut. gend. the no. ſing. ſedile, the gen. ſedilis, the dat. ſedili, the ac. ſedile, the uoc. o ſedile, the abl. ſedili, The no. plur. ſedilia, the gen. ſedilium, the dat. ſedilibus, the ac. ſedilia, the uoc. ſedilia, the abl. ſedilibꝰ. Here is to be noted, that al nownes, of this declination, and of. ij. folowyng, haue. iij. caſes lyke in the plurel nombre, the nominatiue, the accuſatiue, and tbe uocatiue. And of this forme many growe a ſyllable in the genitiue, and many other caſes, and that diuerſe wayes: as theſe examples folowynge ſhewe. Arabs, arabis. fex, fecis. pes, pedis. lapis, lapidis. glans, glandis. frons, frondis. rex, regis. fel, fellis. hyems, hyemis. ren, renis: and in the neuter nomen, nominis, alſo Cato, Catonis. uirgo, uirginis. princeps, principis. later, lateris: and in the neutre uber, uberꝯ. alſo as, aſſis. Arpinas, Arpinatꝯ. dens, dētis. ars, artis. præceps, præcipitꝯ. nix, niuis. and all, that be declined after any of theſe, be Sedile.

of the thyrde declination.

The. iiij. declination.

¶And ſome be declined thus. In the maſ. gend, the
Viſus. no. ſing. uiſus, the gen. uiſus, the dat. uiſui, the ac. uiſum, the uoc. o uiſus, the abl. uiſu. The no. plur. uiſus, the gen. uiſuum, the dat. uiſibus, the ac. uiſus, the uoc. uiſus, the abl. uiſibus.

Manus. In the fem. gend. the no. ſing. manus, the gen. manus, the dat. manui, the ac. manum, the uoc. o manus, the abl. manu. The no. plur. manus, the gen. manuum, the dat. manibus, the ac. manus, the uoc. manus, the abl. manibus.

Cornu. In the neut. gend. Cornu in all caſes ſingular. The no. plur. cornua, the gen. cornuum, the dat. cornibus, the ac. cornua, the uoc. o cornua, the abl. cornibus. And all, that be declyned after any of theſe, be the fourth declynation.

The. v. declynation.

¶And ſome nownes be declined thus. In the maſ.
Meridies. gend. the no. ſing. meridies, the gen. meridiei, the dat. meridiei, the ac. meridiem, the uoc. o merides, the abl. meridie. The no. plur. meridies, the gen. meridierum, the dat. meridiebus, the ac. meridies, the uoc. meridies, the abl. meridiebus.

Res. In the fem. gend. the no. ſing. res, the gen. rei, the dat. rei, the ac. rem, the uoc. o res, the abl. re. The no. plur. res, the gen. rerum, the dat. rebus, the ac. res, the uoc. o res, the abl. rebus.

And all they, that be declyned on this maner, be called the. v. declination.

Nownes numerals.

Numerals,

¶ Numerals, from one to an hundred, be all of the plurel nombre, and declined thus.

In the maſ. gend. the no. duo, the gen. duorum, the dat. duobus, the ac. duos, the noc. o duo, the abl. duobus. In the fem. gend. the no. duę, the gen. duarum, the dat. duabus, the ac. duas, the uoc. o duę, the abl. duabus. In the neut. gend. the no. duo, the gen. duorum, the dat. duobus, the ac. duo, the uoc. duo, the abl. duobus. And lykewyſe is declyned, in thre genders, ambo, ambę, ambo. Duo. Duę. Duo. Ambo.

In the maſ. and fem. the no. tres, the gen, trium, the dat. tribus, the ac. tres, the uoc. tres, the abl. tribus. Tres.

In the neut. gend. the no. tria, the gen. trium, the dat. tribus, the ac. sria, the uoc. tria, the abl. tribus. Tria.

And all that come after theſe, to an hundred, be indeclinable: as quatuor, quinq;, ſex, uiginti, centum, in all caſes and genders.

Degrees of compariſon.

¶ There be thre degrees of compariſon, the poſitiue, the comparatiue, and the ſuperlatiue.

The poſitiue is called that, of whom the comparatiues, and ſuperlatiues be formed.

The comparatiue and ſuperlatiue be formed of the firſt caſe of theyr poſitiue, endyng in i, by puttyng to, for the comparatiue, this ſyllable or, and for the ſuplatiue s, and ſimus: as docti, doctior, doctiſſimus. forti, fortior, fortiſſimus. But if the poſitiue ende in r, than ſhall the ſuperlatiue be formed of the nominatiue, by puttynge to rimus: as pulcher, pulcherrimus. And ſome nownes, that ende in lis, make the ſnperlatiue, is chaunged in to limus: as humilis, humillimus, ſimilis, ſimillimus, facilis, facillimus. R. Lis.

Of the

Bonus. Malus. Magnus. Multus. Paruus.

Of the general rule be except fyue nownes, bonus, that maketh melior, and optimus. malus, that maketh peior, and peſſimus. magnus, that maketh maior, and maximus. multus, that maketh plus, and plurimus. paruus, that maketh minor, and minimus.

PRONOVVNE.

OF pronownes, ſome be primitiues: as ego, tu, ſui, ille, iſte, hic, is, ipſe. Al other be deriuatiues. And primitiues be declined thus. In all gendres, the no. ſing. ego, the gen. mei, the dat. mihi, the ac. me, the uoc. laketh, the abl. me. The no. plur. nos, the ge. noſtrum, or noſtri, the dat. nobis, the ac. nos, the uoc. laketh, the abl. nobis. Here is to be knowen, that all pronownes lacke the uocatiue, except theſe. iiij. tu, meus, noſter, and noſtras.

Ego.

Tu.

In all genders, the no. ſing. tu, the gen. tui, the dat. tibi, the ac. te, the uoc. o tu, the abl. te. The no. plur. uos, the gen. ueſtrum or ueſtri, the dat. uobis, the ac. uos, the uoc. o uos, the abl. uobis.

Sui.

In all gend. and both nomb. the no. laketh, the gen. ſui, the dat. ſibi, the ac. ſe, the uoc. laketh, the abl. ſe. The other primitiues be declined by the ſecũde maner of the ſecũde declination of nownes, this wyſe.

Ille.

In the maſ. gend. the no. ſing. ille, the gen. illius, the dat. illi, the ac. illum, the uoc. laketh, the abl. illo. The no. plur. illi, the gen. illorum, the dat. illis, the ac. illos, the uoc. lacket, the abl. illis.

Illa.

In the fem. gend. the no. ſing. illa, the gen. illius, the dat illi, the ac. illam, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. illa. The no. plur. illæ, the gen. illarum, the dat. illis, the ac. illas, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. illis.

In the

In the neut. gend. the no. sing. illud, the gen. illius, the dat. illi, the ac. illud, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. illo. The no. plur. illa, the gen. illorum, the dat. illis, the ac. illa, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. illis. Illud.

Lyke wyse, in the mas. gend. iste, istius, isti, istũ, isto. Iste.

In the fem. gend. ista, istius, isti, istam, ista. Ista.

In the neut. gend. istud, istius, isti, istud, isto. Istud.

Also lykewyse in the mas. gend. the no. sing. hic, the gen. huius, the dat. huic, the ac. hunc, the uoc, lacketh, the abl. hoc. The no. plur. hi, the gen. horum, the dat. his, the ac. hos, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. his. Hic.

In the fem. gend. the no. sing. hęc, the gen. huius, the dat. huic, the ac. hanc, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. hac. The no. hę, the gen. harum, the dat. his, the ac. has, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. his. Hæc.

In the neut. gend. the no. sing. hoc, the gen. huius, the dat. huic, the ac. hoc, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. hoc. The no. plur. hęc, the gen. horum, the dat. his, the ac. hęc, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. his. Hoc.

Also lykewyse, in the mas. gend. the no. sing. is, the gen. eius, the dat. ei, the ac. eum, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. eo. The no. plur. ij, the gen. eorũ, the dat. eis or ijs, the ac. eos, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. eis or ijs. Ys.

In the fem. gend. the no. sing. ea, the gen. eius, the dat. ei, the ac. eam, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. ea. The no. plur. eę, the gen. earum, the dat. eis or ijs, the ac. eas, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. eis or ijs. Ea.

In the neut. gend. the no. sing. id, the gen. eius, the dat. ei, the ac. id, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. eo. The no. plur. ea, the gen. eorum, the dat. eis or ijs, the ac. ea, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. eis or ijs. Id.

Ipſe. Lykewyſe, in the maſ. gend. the no. ſing. ipſe, the gen. ipſius, the dat. ipſi, the ac. ipſum, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. ipſo. The no. plur. ipſi, the gen. ipſorum, the dat. ipſis, the ac. ipſos, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. ipſis.

Ipſa. In the fem. gend. the no. ſing. ipſa, the gen. ipſius, the dat. ipſi, the ac. ipſam, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. ipſa. The no. plur. ipſæ, the gen. ipſarum, the dat. ipſis, the ac. ipſas, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. ipſis.

Ipſum. In the neut. gend. the no. ſing. ipſum, the gen. ipſius, the dat. ipſi, the ac. ipſum, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. ipſo. The no. plur. ipſa, the gen. ipſorum, the dat. ipſis, the ac. ipſa, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. ipſis.

And lyke theſe be. ij. nownes declined, idem, and qui thus. In the maſ. gend. the no. ſing. idem, the gen. eiuſdem, the dat. eidem, the ac. eundem, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. eodem. The no. plur. ijdem, the gen. eorundem, the dat. eiſdem or ijſdem, the ac. eoſdem, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. eiſdem or ijſdem.

Idem.

Eadem. In the fem. gend. the no. ſing. eadem, the gen. eiuſdem, the dat. eidem, the ac. eandem, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. eadem. The no. plur. eædem, the gen. earundem, the dat. eiſdem or ijſdem, the ac. eaſdem, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. eiſdem or ijſdem.

Idem. In the neut. gend. the no. ſing. idem, the gen. eiuſdem, the dat. eidem, the ac. idem, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. eodem. The no. plur. eadem, the gen. eorundem, the dat. eiſdem or ijſdem, the ac. eadem, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. eiſdem or ijſdem.

Qui. In the maſ. gend. the no. ſing. qui, the gen. cuius, the dat. cui, the ac. quem, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. quo. The no. plur. qui, the gen. quorum, the dat.

quis, or

quis, or quibus, the ac. quos, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. quis, or quibus.

In the fem. gend. the no. sing. quæ, the gen. cuius, the dat. cui, the ac. quam, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. qua. The no. plur. quę, the gen. quarum, the dat. quis, or quibus, the ac. quas, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. quis, or quibus. Quæ.

In the neut. gend. the no. sing. quod, the gen. cuius, the dat. cui, the ac. quod, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. quo. The no. plur. quę, the gen. quorum, the dat. quis or quibus, the ac. quæ, the uoc. lacketh, the abl. quis, or quibus. Quod.

And deriuatiues be declined thus. In the mas. gend. the no. sing. meus, the gen. mei, the dat meo, the ac. meum, the uoc. mi, the abl. meo. The no. plur. mei, the gen. meorum, the dat. meis, the ac. meos, the uoc. mei, the abl. meis. Meus.

In the fem. gend. the no. sing. mea, the gen. meę, the dat. meę, the ac. meam, the uoc. mea, the abl. mea. The no. plur. meę the gen. mearum, the dat. meis, the ac. meas, the uoc. meę, the abl. meis. Mea.

In the neut. gend. the no. sing. meum, the gen. mei, the ac. meum, the uoc. meum, the abl. meo. The no. plur. mea, the gen. meorum, the dat. meis, the ac. mea, the uoc. mea, the abl. meis. Meum.

Lykewyse tuus, tui. tua, tuę. tuum, tui. Tuus.

Suus, sui: sua, suę: suum, sui. Suus.

Noster, nostri: nostra, nostrę: nostrum, nostri. Noster.

Vester, uestri: uestra, uestrę: uestrum, uestri. Vester.

And two deriuatyues be declined thus.

In the mas. and fem. gend. Nostras, nostratis, nostrati, nostratem, Vestras, uestratis, uestratem, lyke Nostras. Vestras.

nownes of the thyrde declination, with cuias, cuiatis, cuiati alſo.

VERBE.

THE uerbe is declined with modes, tenſes, perſons, and nombres.

Modes. Modes be. v. the indicatyue, the imperatyue, the optatyue, the ſubiunctyue, the infinityue.

Tenſes. Tenſes alſo be. v. the preſent, the preterimperfit, the preterperfit, the preterpluperfit, and the future.

Perſones. Perſons be thre: the fyrſt, as amo, the ſecunde, as amas, the thyrde, as amat.

Nombres. Nombres be. ij. the ſingular, as amo, the plurell, as amamus.

Of uerbes there be. iij. maner, ſome in o, ſome in or, and one called the uerbe of ſubſtance, ſum. Verbes in o, be declyned thus.

¶ In the firſt coniugation actiue.

Indic. ¶ The indicatiue mode.

Amo. The preſent ſing. Amo, amas, amat.
Plur. amamus, amatis, amant.
The pret. imper. ſing. Amabam, amabas, amabat.
Plur. amabamus, amabatis, amabant.
The pret. perf. ſing. Amaui, amauiſti, amauit.
Plur. amauimus, amauiſtis, uerunt or ere.
The pret. plu. ſing. Amaueram, amaueras, uerat.
Plur. amaueramus, amaueratis, uerant.
The fut. ſing. Amabo, amabis, amabit.
Plur. amabimus, amabitis, amabunut.

The impe-

¶ The imperatiue mode. Imper.

The preſent. and pret. imp. ſing. Ama or amato, amet, or amato. Plur. amemus, amate, or amatote, ament, or amanto.

The pret. per. and pret. plu. lacke in all uerbes of latyn, but we ſupply them with lyke tenſes of the ſubiunctiue mode, of the whiche mode alſo be theſe. iij. amet, amemus, ament.

The future lacketh in all uerbes.

¶ The optatiue mode. Opt.

The preſent ſing. Amem, ames, amet.
Plur. amemus, ametis, ament.

The pret. imp. ſing. utinam Amarem, res, ret.
Plur. utinam amaremus, retis, rent.

The pret. per. ſing. utinam Amauerim, ris, rit.
Plur. utinam amauerimus, ritis, rint.

The pret. plu. ſing. utinam Amauiſſem, iſſes, iſſet.
Plur. utinam amauiſſemus, ſſetis, ſſent.

¶ The ſubiunctiue. Subiunct.

The preſent ſing. cum Amem, ames, amet.
Plur. cum amemus, ametis, ament.

The pret. imper. ſing. cum Amarem, res, ret.
Plur. cum amaremus, retis, rent.

The pret. per. ſing. cum Amauerim, ris, rit.
Plur. cum amauerimus, ritis, rint.

The pret. plu. ſing. cum Amauiſſem, ſſes, ſſet.
Plur. cum amauiſſemus, ſſetis, ſſent.

The fut. ſing. cum amauero, amauerit, uerit.
Plur. cum amauerimus, ueritis, uerint.

¶ The infinitiue mode. Infi.

The preſent and pret. imper. Amare.

The preterper. and pret. plu. Amauiſſe.

The fut. lacketh in all uerbes both actiue and passiue, but we take for it in the actiue the participle in rus, and esse: as amaturus or amaturum esse, as the circumstaunce requireth.

Gerund. Gerundiues, amandi, amando, amandum.

Sup. Supines, amatum, amatu.

Part. Participles of the present, in all gendres, amans.

Of the fut. amaturus.

Here, or we declyne the uerbe in or, for supplyeng of many tenses lackyng in all suche uerbes, we must lerne to decline the uerbe sum, in this wyse.

Indic. ¶ The indicatiue mode.

Sum. The present sing. Sum, es, est.

Plur. sumus, estis, sunt.

The pre. imp. sing. Eram, eras, erat.

Plur. eramus, eratis, erant.

The pret. per. sing. Fui, fuisti, fuit.

Plur. fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt or fuere.

The pret. plu. sing. Fueram, ras, rat.

Plur. fueramus, ratis, rant.

The fut. sing. Ero, eris, erit.

Plur. erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imper. ¶ The imperatiue mode.

The present sing. Sis es or esto, sit or esto.

Plur. simus, este or estote, sint or sunto.

Opt. ¶ The optatiue mode.

The present sing. utinam Sim, sis, sit.

Plur. utinam simus, sitis, sint.

The pret. imp. sing. utinam Essem, esses, esset.

Plur. utinam essemus, setis, ssent.

The pret. per. sing. utinam Fuerim, ris, rit.
Plur. utinam fuerimus, ritis, rint.
The pret. plu. sing. utinam Fuissem, fuisses, fuisset.
Plur. utinam fuissemus, ssetis, ssent.

¶ The subiunctiue mode. Subiunct.

The present sing. cum Sim, sis, sit.
Plur. cum simus, sitis, sint.
The pret. imp. sing. cum Essem, esses, esset.
Plur. cum essemus, ssetis, ssent.
The pret. per. sing. cum Fuerim, fueris, fuerit.
Plur. cum fuerimus, ritis, rint.
The pret. plu. sing. cum Fuissem, isses, isset.
Plur. cum fuissemus, issetis, issent.
The fut. sing. cum Fuero, fueris, fuerit.
Plur. cum fuerimus, ritis, rint.

¶ The infinitiue mode. Infi.

The present Esse. The pret. per. et plup. Fuisse.
The fut. Futurum esse.
The participle of the present is nat vsed.
Of the fut. futurus.

¶ In the first coniugation passiue.

¶ The indicatiue mode. Indic.

The present sing. Amor, amaris or amare, amatur. Amor.
Plur. amamur, amami, amantur.
The pret. imp. sing. Amabar, baris or bare, batur.
Plur. amabamur, bamini, bantur.
The pret. per. sing. Amatus sum or fui, amatus
es or fuisti, amatus est or fuit.
Plur. amati sumus or fuimus, amati estis or
fuistis, amati sunt fuerunt or fuere.

The pret. plu

The pret.plu.sing. Amatus eram or fueram, amatus eras or fueras, amatus erat or fuerat.
Plur. amati eramus or fueramus, amati eratis or fueratis, amati erant or fuerant.

The fut. sing. Amabor, amaberis or bere, bitur.
Plur. amabimur, amabimini, amabuntur.

Imper. ¶ The imperatiue mode.

The presens and imp. Amare or amator, ametur or ator. Plur. āmemur, amini or aminor, mentur or antor.

Opt. ¶ The optatiue mode.

The presens sing. utinam Amer, eris or ere, etur.
Plur. utinam amemur, emini, entur.

The pret. imp. sing. utinā Amarer, reris or rere, retur. Plur. utinam amaremur, remini, rentur.

The pret. per. sing. utinam Amatus sim or fuerim, amatus sis or fueris, amatus sit or fuerit.
Plur. utinam amati simus or fuerimus, amati sitis or fueritis, amati sint or fuerint.

The pret. plu. utinā Amatus essem or fuissem, amatus esses or fuisses, amatus esset or fuisset.
Plur. utinā amati essemus or fuissemus, amati essetis or fuissetis, amati essent or fuissent.

Subiunct. ¶ The subiunctiue mode.

The presens sing. cum Amer, eris or ere, etur.
Plur. cum amemur, amemini, amentur.

The pret. imp. sing. cū Amarer, reris or rere, retur.
Plur. cum amaremur, remini, amarentur.

The pret. per. sing. cum Amatus sim or fuerim, amatus sis or fueris, amatus sit or fuerit.
Plur. cum amati simus or fuerimus, amati sitis or fueritis, amati sint or fuerint.

The preterplu.

The pret.plu. sing. cum amatus essem or fuissem,
amatus esses or fuisses, amatus esset or fuisset,
Plur. cum amati essemus or fuissemus, amati
essetis or fuissetis, amati essent or fuissent.
The fut.sing. cum Amatus fuero, atus ris, atus rit.
Plur. cum amati fuerimus, ati ritis, ati rint.

¶ The infinitiue mode. Infi.

The presentand pret.imp. Amari. The pret.per.
and plu. Amatum or amatus esse, after the
circumstaunce. And for the fut. amandum
or amandus esse.

Gerundiues Amandi, amando, amandum. Gerund.
The supine Amatu. Sup.
Participle of the preter tense Amatus. Part.
Of the future Amandus.

And all, that be declined after one of these, by they
called of the first coniugation.

¶ In the secunde coniugation actiue.

¶ The indicatiue mode. Indic.

The present sing. Doceo, doces, docet. Doceo.
Plur. docemus, docetis, docent.
The pret.imp. sing. Docebam, docebas, docebat.
Plur. docebamus, docebatis, docebant.
The pret.per.sing. Docui, docuisti, docuit.
Plur. docuimus, docuistis, docuerunt or ere.
The pret.plu. sing. Docueram, docueras, docuerat.
Plur. docueramus, docueratis, docuerant.
The fut. sing. Docebo, docebis, docebit.
Plur. docebimus, docebitis, docebunt.

¶ The imperatiue mode. Imper.

The presēt and imp.sing. Doce or doceto, doceat or
ceto, Plur, doceamus, docete or tote, doceāt or cēto.

Opt. ¶The optatiue mode.

The preſent ſing. utinam Doceam, doceas, doceat.
Plur. utinam doceamus, doceatis, doceant.
The pret. imp. ſing. utinam Docerem, ceres, ceret.
Plur. utinam doceremus, doceretis, rent.
The pret. per. ſing. utinam Docuerim, cueris, cuerit.
Plur. utinam docuerimus, docueritis, rint.
The pret. plu. ſing. utinam Docuiſſem, cuiſſes, iſſet.
Plur. utinam docuiſſemus, docuiſſetis, iſſent.

Subiunct. ¶Te ſubiunctiue mode.

The preſent ſing. cum Doceam, doceas, doceat.
Plur. cum doceamus, doceatis, doceant.
The pret. imp. ſing. cum Docerem, doceres, doceret.
Plur. cum doceremus, doceretis, docerent.
The pret. per. ſing. cum Docuerim, docueris, cuerit.
Plur. cũ docuerimus, docueritis, docuerint.
The pret. plu. ſing. cum Docuiſſem, docuiſſes, iſſet.
Plur. cum docuiſſemus, docuiſſetis, iſſent.
The fut. ſing. cum Docuero, docueris, docuerit.
Plur. cũ Docuerimus, docueritis, docuerint.

Infi. The infinitiue mode.

The preſẽt and imp. Docere. The pret. per. and plu. Docuiſſe. The fut. Docturum eſſe.

Gerund. Gerundiues Docendi, docendo, docendum.

Sup. Supines Doctum, doctu.

Part. Participle of the preſent tenſe Docens.
Of the future Docturus.

¶In the ſecunde coniugation paſſiue.

Indic. ¶The indicatiue mode.

Doceor. The preſẽt ſing. Doceor, doceris or docere, docetur.
Plur. docemur, docemini, docentur.

The pret. imp.

The pret.imp.sing. Docebar, baris or bare, batur.
Plur. docebamur, docebamini, bantur.
The pret.per.sing. Doctus sum or fui, doctus es or fuisti, doctus est or fuit.
Plur. docti sumus or fuimus, docti estis or fuistis, docti sunt fuerunt or fuere.
The pret.plu.sing. Doctus eram or fueram, doctus eras or fueras, doctus erat or fuerat,
Plur. docti eramus or fueramus, docti eratis or fueratis, docti erant or fuerant.
The fut. sing. Docebor, doceberis or bere, bitur.
Plur. docebimur, docebimini, docebūtur.

¶ The imperatiue mode. Imper.

The p̄sēt & ip. docere or docetor, doceatur or cetor.
Plur. doceamur, mini or minor, ceātur or cētor.

¶ The optatiue mode. Opt.

The presēt sing. utinam Docear, aris or are, atur.
Plur. utinam doceamur, doceamini, antur.
The pret.ip.sing. utinā Docerer, reris or rere, retur.
Plur. utinam doceremur, remini, rentur.
The pret.p. sing. utinam Doctus sim or fuerim, doctus sis or fueris, doctus sit or fuerit.
Plur. utinam docti simus or fuerimus, docti sitis or fueritis, docti sint or fuerint.
The pret.plu.sing. utinā Doctus essem or fuissem, doctus esses or fuisses, doctus esset or fuisset.
Plur. utinam docti essemns or fuissemus, docti essetis or fuissetis, docti essent or fuissent.

¶ The subiunctiue mode. Subiunct.

The pres̄ēt sing. cum Docear, aris or are, doceatur.
Plur. cum doceamur, doceamini, antur.
The pret.imp.sing. cū Docerer, reris or rere, retur.

Plur. cum doceremur, doceremini, rentur.
The pret.per.sing.cum Doctus sim or fuerim, doctus sis or fueris, doctus sit or fuerit.
Plur. cum docti simus or fuerimus, docti sitis or fueritis, docti sint or fuerint.
The pret.plu. sing. cum Doctus essem or fuissem, doctus esses or fuisses, doctus esset or fuisset.
Plur. cum docti essemus or fuissemus, docti essetis or fuissetis, docti essent or fuissent.
The fut. sing. cum Doctus fuero, ctus ris, ctus, rit.
Plur. cum docti fuerimus, cti ritis, cti rint.

Infi. ¶ The infinitiue mode.
The presen and imper. Doceri. Pret.per. and plu. Doctum or doctus esse uel fuisse
The fut. Docendum or docendus esse.

Gerund. Gerundyues Docendi, docendo, docendum.

Sup. The sup. doctu.

Part. Participles of the pret.tense doctus.
Of the fut. docendus.
And all they, that be declined after any of these, be they called of the secunde coniugation.

¶ In the secunde coniugation actiue.
¶ The indicatiue mode.

Indic. Lego.
The present sing. Lego, legis, legit.
Plur. legimus, legitis, legunt.
The pret.imper.sing. Legebam, legebas, legebat.
Plur. legebamus, legebatis, legebant.
The pret.per. sing. Legi, legisti, legit.
Plur. legimus, legistis, legerunt or gere.
The pret.plu. sing. Legeram, legeras, legerat.
Plur. legeramus, legeratis, legerant.

The fut.

The fut. sing. Legam, leges, leget.
Plur. legemus, legetis, legent.

¶ The imperatiue mode. Imper.

The present. and imp. sing. Lege or legito, legat or legito. Plur. legamus, legite or legitote, legant or legunto.

¶ The optatiue mode. Otp.

The present sing. utinam Legam, legas, legat.
Plur. utinam legamus, legatis, legant.
The pret. imp. sing. utinã Legerem, legeres, legeret.
Plur. utinam legeremus, legeretis, rent.
The pret. per. sing. utinam Legerim, legeris, legerit.
Plur. utinam legerimus, legeritis, legerint.
The pret. plu. sing. utinam Legissem, gisses, gisset.
Plur. utinam legissemus, gissetis, gissent.

¶ The subiunctiue mode. Subiunct.

The present sing. cum Legam, legas, legat.
Plur. cum legamus, legatis, legant.
The pret. imp. sing. cum Legerem, legeres, legeret.
Plur. cum legeremus, legeretis, legerent.
The pret. per. sing. cum Legerim, legeris legerit.
Plur. cum legerimus, legeritis, legerint.
The pret. plu. sing. cum Legissem, legisses, legisset.
Plur. cum legissemus, legissetis, legissent.
The fut. sing. cum Legero, legeris, legerit.
Plur. cum Legerimus, legeritis, legerint.

¶ The infinitiue mode. Infi.

The present and imp. Legere. The pret. per. and pret. plu. legisse.
The fut. lecturum or lecturus esse.

Gerundiues Legendi, legendo, legendum. Gerund.
Supines Lectum, lectu. Sup.

Part. Participles of the preſent tenſe Legens.
Of the fut. lecturus.

¶ In the thyrde coniugation paſſiue.

Indic. ¶ The indicatiue mode.

Legor. The preſent ſing. Legor, legeris or legere, legitur.
Plur. legimur, legimini, leguntur.
The pret. imp. ſing. Legebar, baris or bare, batur.
Plur. legebamur, legebamini, legebantur.
The pret. per. ſing. Lectus ſum or fui, lectus es or fuiſti, lectus eſt or fuit.
Plur. lecti ſumus or fuimus, lecti eſtis or fuiſtis, lecti ſunt fuerunt or fuere.
The pret. plu. ſing. Lectus eram or fueram, lectus eras or fueras, lectus erat or fuerat.
Plur. lecti eramus or fueramus, lecti eratis or fueratis, lecti erant or fuerant.
The fut. ſing. Legar, legeris or legere, legetur.
Plur. legemur, legemini, legentur.

Imper. ¶ The imperatiue mode.
The preſent and imp, ſing. Legere or gitor, legatur or legitor. Plur. legamur, gimini or giminor, legantur or guntor.

Opt. ¶ The optatiue mode.
The preſēt ſing. utinā Legar, garis or are, legatur.
Plur. utinam legamur, legami, legantur.
The pret. ip. ſing. utinā Legerer, reris or rere, retur.
Plur. utinam legeremur, legeremini, rentur.
The pret. per. ſing. utinam Lectus ſim or fuerim, lectus ſis or fueris, lectus ſit or fuerit.
Plur. lecti ſimus or fuerimus, lecti ſitis or fueritis, lecti ſint or fuerint.

The pret. plu.

The pret.plu.sing.utinam Lectus essem or fuissem,
lectus esses or fuisses, lectus esset or fuisset.
Plur. utinam lecti essemus or fuissemus, lecti
essetis or fuissetis, lecti essent or fuissent.

¶ The subiunctiue mode. Subiunct.

The presens sing.cum Legar, legaris or gare, gatur.
Plur.cum legamur, legamini, legantur.
The pre.imp.sing. cum legerer, reris or rere, retur.
Plur. cum legeremur, remini, rentur.
The pret.per. sing. cum Lectus sim or fuerim, lectus
sis or fueris, lectus siit or fuerit.
Plur. cum lecti simus or fuerimus, lecti sitis
or fueris, lecti sint or fuerint.
The pret.plu. sing. cum Lectus essem or fuissem, le-
ctus esses or fuisses, lectus esset or fuisset.
Plur.cum lecti essemus or fuissemus, lecti esse-
tis or fuissetis, lecti essent or fuissent.
The fut.sing. cum Lectus fuero, lectus ris, lectus rit.
Plur.cum lecti fuerimus, lecti ritis, lecti rint.

¶ The infinitiue mode. Infi.

The presens and imp. Legi. The pret.per.et plu.
Lectum or lectus esse or fuisse. The fut. Le-
gendum or legendus esse.
Gerundiues, Legendi, legendo, legendum. Gerund.
The supine Lectu. Sup.
Participles of the pret.tense Lectus. Part.
Of the fut. Legendus.

And all, that be declined after one of these, be they called of the thyrde coniugation.

¶ In the fourth coniugation actiue.

The indicatiue

Indic. ¶ The indicatiue mode.

Audio. The preſent ſing. Audio, audis, audit.
Plur. audimus, auditis, audiunt.
The pret. imp. ſing. Audiebam, audiebas, audiebat.
Plur. audiebamus, audiebatis, audiebant.
The pret. per. ſing. Audiui, audiuiſti, audiuit.
Plur. audiuimus, uiſtis, uerunt or uere.
The pret. plu. ſing. Audiueram, ueras, uereat.
Plur. audiueramus, ueratis, uerant.
The fut. ſing. Audiam, audies, audiet.
Plur. audiemus, audietis, audient.

Imper. ¶ The imperatiue mode.
The preſēt and imp. ſing. Audi or ito, audiat or dito.
Plur. audiamus, dite or tote, audiāt or iunto.

Opt. ¶ The optatiue mode.
The preſent ſing. utinam Audiam, audias, audiat.
Plur. utinam audiamus, audiatis, audiant.
The pret. imp. ſing. utinam Audirem, audires, ret.
Plur. utinam audiremus, audiretis, rent.
The pret. per. ſing. utinam Audiuerim, ueris, uerit.
Plur. utinam audiuerimus, ueritis, uerint.
The pret. plu. utinam Audiuiſſem, audiuiſſes, uiſſet.
Plur. utinam audiuiſſemus, uiſſetis, uiſſent.

Subiunct. The ſubiunctiue mode.
The preſent ſing. cum Audiam, audias, audiat.
Plur. cum audiamus, audiatis, audiant.
The pret. imp. ſing. cum Audirem, audires, audiret.
Plur. cum audiremus, audiretis, audirent.
The pret. per. ſing. cum Audiuerim, audiueris, rit.
Plur. cum audiuerimus, audiueritis, uerint.
The pret. plu. ſing. cū Audiuiſſem, audiuiſſes, uiſſet.
Plur. cum audiuiſſemus, audiuiſſetis, uiſſent.

The fut.

The fut. sing. cum Audiuero, audiueris, audiuerit.
Plur. cum audiuerimus, audiueritis, ucrint.

¶ The infinitiue mode. Infi.

The presens and imp. Audire. The pret. per and plu. Audiuisse. The fut. Auditurum or auditurus esse.

Gerundiues Audiendi, audiendo, audiendum. Gerund.
Supines, Auditum, auditu. Sup.
Participles of the presens tense Audiens. Part.
Of the fut. Auditurus.

¶ In the fourth conjugation passiue.

¶ The indicatiue mode.

The presens sing. Audior, audiris or dire, auditur.
Plur. audimur, audimini, audiuntur.
The pret. imp. sing. Audiebar, baris or bare, batur.
Plur. audiebamur, audiebamini, bantur.
The pret. per. sing. Auditus sum or fui, auditus es or fuisti, auditus est or fuit.
Plur. auditi sumus or fuimus, auditi estis or fuistis, auditi sunt fuerunt or fuere.
The pret. plu. sing. Auditus eram or fueram, auditus eras or fueras, auditus erat or fuerat.
Plur. auditi eramus or fueramus, auditi eratis or fueratis, auditi erant or fuerant.
The fut. sing. Audiar, audieris or diere, audietur.
Plur. audiemur, audiemini, audientur.

¶ The imperatiue mode. Imper.

The presēt and imp. Audire or itor, audiatur or itor.
Plur. audiamur, dimini or nor, diātur or untor.

¶ The optatiue mode. Opt.

The preſēt ſing. utinam Audiar, diaris or are, atur.
Plur. utinam audiamur, audiamini, antur.
The pret. ip. ſing. utinā Audirer, reris or rere, retur.
Plur. utinam audiremur, remini, rentur.
The pret. per. ſing. utinam Auditus ſim or fuerim, auditus ſis or fueris, auditus ſit or fuerit.
Plur utinam auditi ſimus or fuerimus, auditi ſitis or fueritis, auditi ſint or fuerint.
The pret. plu. ſing. utinam Auditus eſſem or fuiſſem, auditus eſſes or fuiſſes, auditus eſſet or fuiſſet.
Plur. utinā auditi eſſemus or fuiſſemus, auditi eſſetis or fuiſſetis, auditi eſſent or fuiſſent.

Subiunct. ¶ The ſubiunctiue mode.

The preſēt ſing. cum Audiar, aris or are, audiatur.
Plur. cum audiamur, audiamini, antur.
The pret. imp. ſing. cum Audirer, reris or rere, retur.
Plur. cum audiremur, remini, rentur.
The pret. per. ſing. cum Auditus ſim or fuerim, auditus ſis or fueris, auditus ſit or fuerit.
Plur. cum auditi ſimus or fuerimus, auditi ſitis or fueritis, auditi ſint or fuerint.
The pret. plu. ſing. cum Auditus eſſem or fuiſſem, auditus eſſes or fuiſſes, auditus eſſet or fuiſſet.
Plur. cum auditi eſſemus or fuiſſemus, auditi eſſetis or fuiſſetis, auditi eſſent or fuiſſent.
The fut. ſing. cum Auditus fuero, itus ris, itus rit.
Plur. cū auditi fuerimus, iti ritis, iti rint.

Infi. The infinitiue mode.

The preſēt and pret. imp. Audiri. The pret. per. and plu. Auditum or auditus eſſe or fuiſſe.

Gerund. Gerundiues Audiendi, audiendo, audiendum.

Sup. The ſupine Auditu.

Participles.

Participles of the pret. tense Auditus. Part.
Of the fut. tense Auditurus.
And all, that be declined after one of these, by they called of the fourth coniugation.

DECLINATION OF ANOMAL VERBES.

THERE BE some verbes, that kepe nat the reule of these. iiij. coniugations in all tenses: as these that folowe, with other.

EO.

¶ The indicatiue mode. Indic.
The present sing. Eo, is, it. Plur. imus, itis, eunt. Eo.
The pret. imp. sing. Ibam, ibas, ibat.
Plur. ibamus, ibatis, ibant.
The pret. per. sing. Iui, iuisti, iuit.
Plur. iuimus, iuistis, iuerunt or iuere.
The pret. plu. sing. Iueram, iueras, iuerat.
Plur. iueramus, ratis, rant.
The fut. sing. Ibo, bis, bit. Plur. ibimus, bitis, bunt.

¶ The imperatiue mode.
The present and imp. sing. I or ito, eat or ito. Imper.
Plur. eamus, ite or itote, eant or eunto.

¶ The optatiue mode.
The present sing. utinam Eam, eas, eat. Opt.
Plur. utinam eamus, eatis, eant.
The pret. imp. sing. utinam Irem, ires, iret.
Plur. utinam iremus, iretis, irent.
The pret. per. sing. utinam Iuerim, iueris, iuerit.
Plur. utinam iuerimus, iueritis, iuerint.
The pret. plu. utinam Iuissem, iuisses, iuisset.

Plur. utinam iuiſſemus, iuiſſetis, uiſſent.

Subiunct. The ſubiunctiue mode.

The preſent ſing. cum Eam, eas, eat.

Plur. cum eamus, eatis, eant.

The pret. imp. ſing. cum Irem, ires, iret.

Plur. cum iremus, iretis, irent.

The pret. per. ſing. cum Iuerim, iueris, iuerit.

Plur. cum iuerimus, iueritis, iuerint.

The pret. plu. ſing. cũ Iuiſſem, iuiſſes, iuiſſet.

Plur. cum iuiſſemus, iuiſſetis, iuiſſent.

The fut. ſing. cum Iuero, iueris, iuerit.

Plur. cum iuerimus, iueritis, rint.

Infi. ¶ The infinitiue mode.

The preſent Ire. The pret. per. and plu. Iuiſſe or iſſe. The fut. Iturum eſſe.

Gerund. Gerundiues Eundi, eundo, eundum.

Sup. The ſupines Itum, itu.

Part. Participle of the preſent tenſe Iens.

Of the fut. Iturus.

And quco lykewyſe.

VOLO.

Indic. ¶ The indicatiue mode.

Volo. The preſent ſing. Volo, uis, uult.

Plur. volumus, uultis, uolunt.

The pret. imp. ſing. volebam, uolebas, uolebat.

Plur. volebamus, uolebatis, uolebant.

The pret. per. ſing. volui, uoluiſti, uoluit.

Plur. voluimus, iſtis, erunt or ere.

The pret. plu. ſing. Volueram, uolueras, uoluerat.

Plur. volueramus, uolueratis, uoluerant.

The fut.

The fut. sing. Volam, uoles, uolet.
Plur. volemus, uoletis, uolent.
¶ The imperatiue mode lacketh.
¶ The optatiue mode. Opt.
The presẽt sing. utinam Velim, uelis, uelit.
Plur. utinam velimus, uelitis, uelint.
The pret. imp. sing. utinam Vellem, les, let.
Plur. utinam vellemus, uelletis, lent.
The pret. per. sing. utinam Voluerim, uolueris, rit.
Plur. utinam voluerimus, ritis, rint.
The pret. plu. sing. utinam Voluissem, isses, isset.
Plur. utinam voluissemus, ssetis, ssent.
¶ The subiunctiue mode. Subiunct.
The presẽt sing. cum Velim, uelis, uelit.
Plur. cum velimus, uelitis, uelint.
The pret. imp. sing. cum Vellem, les, let.
Plur. cum vellemus, uelletis, lent.
The pret. per. sing. cum Voluerim, ris rit.
Plur. cum voluerimus, ritis, rint.
The pret. plu. sing. cum Voluissem, isses, isset.
Plur. cum uoluissemus, issetis, issent.
The fut. sing. cum Voluero, uolueris, uoluerit.
Plur. cum voluerimus, ritis, rint.
¶ The infinitiue mode. Infi.
The presẽt Velle. The pret. per. and plu. Voluisse.
The fut. lacketh.
Partic. of the presẽt tense volens.

NOLO.

¶ The indicatiue mode. Indic.
The presẽt sing. Nolo, nonuis, nonuult. Nolo.
Plur. nolumus, nonuultis, nolunt.

The pret. imp. sing. Nolebam, nolebas, nolebat.
Plur. nolebamus, nolebatis, nolebant.
The pret. per. sing. Nolui, noluisti noluit.
Plur. noluimus, noluistis, erunt or ere.
The pret. plu. sing. Nolueram, nolueras, noluerat.
Plur. nolueramus, nolueratis, noluerant.
The fut. sing. Nolam, noles, nolet.
Plur. nolemus, noletis, nolent.

Imper. ¶ The imperatiue mode.

The presens and pret. imp, sing. Noli or nolito, nolit or nolito. Plur. nolimus, nolite or nolitote, nolint or nolunto.

Opt. ¶ The optatiue mode.

The presens sing. utinam Nolim, nolis, nolit.
Plur. utinam nolimus, nolitis, nolint.
The pret. imp. sing. utinam Nollem, nolles, nollet.
Plur. utinam nollemus, nolletis, nollent.
The pret. per. sing. utinam Noluerim, ris, rit.
Plur. utinam noluerimus, nolueritis, rint.
The pret. plu. sing. utinam Noluissem, noluisses, isset.
Plur. utinam noluissemus, ssetis, ssent.

Subiunct. ¶ The subiunctiue mode.

The presens sing. cum Nolim, nolis, nolit.
Plur. cum nolimus, nolitis, nolint.
The pre. imp. sing. cum Nollem, nolles, nollet.
Plur. cum nollemus, nolletis, nollent.
The pret. per. sing. cum Noluerim, nolueris, rit.
Plur. cum noluerimus, nolueritis, rint.
The pret. plu. sing. cum Noluissem, noluisses, sset.
Plur. cum noluissemus, noluissetis, luissent.
The fut. sing. cum Noluero, nolueris, noluerit.
Plur. cum noluerimus, nolueriti s, rint.

The infini-

¶The infinitiue mode. Infi.

The preſent Nolle. The pret.per.and plu. Noluiſſe.
The fut. lacketh.
Participle of the preſent tenſe Nolens.

MALO.

¶The indicatiue mode. Indic.

The preſent ſing. Malo, mauis, mauult. Malo.
Plur. malumus, mauultis, malunt.
The pret.imp.ſing.Malebam, malebas, malebat.
Plur. malebamus, malebatis, malebant.
The pret.per. ſing. Malui, maluiſti, maluit.
Plur. maluimus, maluiſtis, erunt or ere.
The pret.plu.ſing. Malueram, malueras, maluerat.
Plur. malueramus, malueratis, maluerant.
The fut. ſing. Malem, males, malet.
Plur. malemus, maletis, malent.
¶The imperatiue mode lacketh.
¶The optatiue mode. Opt.
The preſent ſing.utinam Malim, malis, malit.
Plur.utinam malimus, malitis, malint.
The pret.imp.ſing.utinam Mallem, malles,let.
Plur. utinam mallemus, malletis, mallent.
The pret.per.ſing. utinam Maluerim, ris, rit.
Plur. utinam maluerimus, malueritis, rint.
The pret.plu.ſing. utinam Maluiſſem, iſſes, iſſet.
Plur.utinam maluiſſemus, iſſetis, iſſent.
¶Te ſubiunctiue mode. Subiunct.
The preſent ſing. cum Malim, malis, malit.
Plur.cum malimus, malitis, malint.
The pret.imp.ſing. cum Mallem, malles, mallet.
Plur. cum mallemus, malletis, mallent.

The pret. per. sing. cum Maluerim, malueris, rit.
Plur. cum maluerimus, malueritis, rint,
The pret. plu. sing. cum Maluissem, isses, isset.
Plur. cum maluissemus, ssetis, ssent.
The fut. sing. cum Maluero, malueris, rit.
Plur. cum maluerimus, ritis, rint.

Infi. ¶ The infinitiue mode.

The presen Malle. The pret. per. and plu. Maluisse.
The fut. lacketh.
Gerundyues and sup. also lacketh.

FERO.

Indic. ¶ Te indicatiue mode.

Fero. The presen sing. Fero, fers, fert.
Plur. ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
The pret. imp. sing. Ferebam, ferebas, bat.
Plur. ferebamus, ferebatis, ferebant.
The pret. per. sing. Tuli, tulisti, tulit.
Plur. tulimus, tulistis, lerunt or lere.
The pret. plu. sing. Tuleram, tuleras, lerat.
Plur. tuleramus, tuleratis, tulerant.
The fut. sing. Feram, feres, feret.
Plur. feremus, feretis, ferent.

Imper. ¶ The imperatiue mode.

The presen. and pret. imp. sing. Fer or ferto, ferat or ferto. Plur. feramus, ferte or fertote, ferant or ferunto.

Opt. ¶ The optatiue mode.

The presen sing. utinam Feram, feras, ferat.
Plur. feramus, feratis, ferant.
The pret. imp. utinam Ferrem, ferres, ferret.
Plur. utinam ferremus, ferretis, ferrent.

The pret. per.

The pret.per,sing.utinam. Tulerim, tuleris, rit.
Plur. utinam tulerimus, tuleritis, tulerint.
The pret.plu.utinam Tulissem, tulisses, tulisset.
Plur. utinam tulissemus, tulissetis, tulissent.
¶ The subiunctiue mode. Subiunct,
The presẽt sing.cum Feram, seras, serat.
Plur.cum seramus, seratis, serant.
The pret.imp.sing. cum Ferrem, ferres, ferret.
Plur. cum ferremus, ferretis, ferrent.
The pret.per.sing. cum Tulerim, tuleris, tulerit.
Plur. cum tulerimus, tuleritis, tulerint.
The pret.plu.sing. cum Tulissem, tulisses, tulisset.
Plur.cum tulissemus, tulissetis, tulissent.
The fut. sing. cum Tulero, tuleris, tulerit.
Plur. cum tulerimus, tuleritis, rint.
¶ The infinitiue mode. Infi.
The presẽt Ferre. The pret.per,and plu. Tulisse.
The fut. Laturum esse.
Gerundiues, Ferendi, ferendo, ferendum. Gerund.
The supines Latum, latu. Sup.
Participles of the presẽt tense Ferens. Part.
Of the fut. Laturus.

FEROR.

¶ The indicatiue mode. Indic.
The presẽt sing. Feror, ferris, or ferre, fertur. Feror.
Plur. ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.
The pret.imp. sing. Ferebar, baris or bare, batur.
Plur. ferebamur, ferebamini, bantur.
The pret.per.sing. Latus sum or fui, latus es or fuisti, latus est or fuit.
Plur. lati sumus or fuimus, lati estis or fuisti, lati sunt fuerunt or fuere.

The pret.plu.ſing. Latus eram or fueram, latus eras or fueras, latus erat or fuerat.

Plur. lati eramus or fueramus, lati eratis or fueratis, lati erant or fuerant.

The fut.ſing. Ferar, reris or rere, feretur.

Plur. feremur, feremini, ſerentur.

Imper. ¶ The imperatiue mode.

The preſẽt and pret.imp. Ferre or fertor, feratur or fertor. Plur. feramur, ferimini or minor, ferantur or feruntor.

Opt. ¶ The optatiue mode.

The preſent ſing. utinam Ferar, raris or rare, ratur.

Plur. utinam feramur, feramini, ferantur.

The pret.imp.ſing. utinam Ferrer, ferreris or ferrere, ferretur.

Plur. utinam ferremur, ferremini, rentur.

The pret.per.ſing. utinam latus ſim or fuerim, latus ſis or fueris, latus ſit or fuerit.

Plur. utinam lati ſimus or fuerimus, lati ſitis or fueritis, lati ſint or fuerint.

The pret.plu.ſing. utinam Latus eſſem or fuiſſem, latus eſſes or fuiſſes, latus eſſet or fuiſſet.

Plur. utinam lati eſſemus or fuiſſemus, lati eſſetis or fuiſſetis, lati eſſent or fuiſſent.

Subiunct. ¶ The ſubiunctiue mode.

The preſent ſing. cum Ferar, raris or rare, ratur.

Plur. cum feramur, ramini, rantur.

The pret.imp.ſing. cum Ferrer, ferreris or rere, retur. Plur. cum ferremur, remini, rentur.

The pret.per. ſing. cum Latus ſim or fuerim, latus ſis or fueris, latus ſit or fuerit. &c.

The pret.plu.ſing.cũ Latus eſſem or fuiſſem, la. &c.

The fut.

The fut. sing. cũ Latus fuero, latus fueris, latus rit.
Plur. cum lati fuerimus, lati ritis, lati rint.

¶ The infinitiue mode. Infi.

The presẽt Ferri. The pret. per. and plu. Latum esse or fuisse. The fut. Ferendum esse.

Gerundiues Ferendi, ferendo, ferendum. Gerund.

The supine Latu. Sup.

Participle of the pret. tense Latus. Part.
Of the fut. Ferendus.

EDO.

¶ The indicatiue mode. Indic.

The presẽt sing. Edo, edis or es, edit or est. Edo.
Plur. edimus, editis or estis, edunt.

The pret. imp. sing. Edebam, edebas, edebat.
Plur. edebamus, edebatis, edebant.

The pret. per. sing. Edi, edisti, edit.
Plur. edimus, edistis, ederunt or edere.

The pret. plu. sing. Ederam, ederas, ederat.
Plur. ederamus, ederatis, ederant.

The fut. sing. Edam, edes, edet.
Plur. edemus, edetis, edent.

¶ The imperatiue mode. Imper.

The presẽt. and pret. imp. sing. Ede or edito, edãt or edito. Plur. edamus, edite or editote, edant or edunto.

¶ The optatiue mode. Opt.

The presẽt sing. utinam Edam, edas, edat.
Plur. edamus, edatis, edant.

The pret. imp. utinam Ederem or essem, ederes or esses, ederet or esset. Plur. utinam ederemus or essemus, ederetis, or essetis, rent or essent.

The pret. per. sing. utinam Ederim, ederis, ederit.
Plur. utinam ederimus, ederitis, ederint.
The pret. plu. sing. utinam Edissem, edisses, edisset.
Plur. utinam edissemus, edissetis, edissent.

Subiunct. The subiunctiue mode.

The present sing. cum Edam, edas, edat.
Plur. cum edamus, edatis, edant.
The pret. imp. sing. cum Ederem or essem, ederes or esses, ederet or esset.
Plur. cum ederemus or essemus, ederetis or essetis, ederent or essent.
The pret. per. sing. cum Ederim, ederis, ederit.
Plur. ederimus, ederitis, ederint.
The pret. plu. sing. cum Edissem, edisses, edisset.
Plur. cum edissemus, edissetis, edissent.
The fut. sing. cum Edero, ederis, ederit.
Plur. cum ederimus, ederitis, ederint.

Infi. ¶ The infinitiue mode.

The present Edere or esse. The pret. per. and plu. Edisse. The fut. Esurum esse.

Gerund. Gerundiues Edendi, edendo, dendum.

Sup. Supines, Esum, esu.

Part. Participles of the present tense Edens.
Of the fut. Essurus.

FIO.

Indic. ¶ The indicatiue mode.

Fio. The present sing. Fio, fis, fit. Plur. fimus, fitis, fiunt.
The pret. imp. Fiebam, fiebas, fiebat.
Plur. fiebamus, fiebatis, fiebant.
The pret. per. Factus sum or fui, factus es or fuisti, factus est or fuit.

Plur.

Plur. facti ſumus or fuimus, facti eſtis or fuiſtis, facti ſunt fuerunt or fuere.

The pret. plu. ſing. Factus eram or fueram, factus eras or fueras, factus erat or fuerat.

Plur. facti eramus or fueramus, facti eratis or fueratis, facti erant or fuerant.

The fut. ſing. Fiam, fies, fiet. Plur. fiemus, etis, fient.

¶ The imperatiue mode. Imper.

The preſent and pret. imp, ſing. Fito, fiat or fito.

Plur. fiamus, fite or fitote, fiant or fiunto.

¶ The optatiue mode. Opt.

The preſent ſing. utinam Fiam, fias, fiat.

Plur. utinam fiamus, fiatis, fiant.

The pret. imp. ſing. utinam Fierem, fieres, fieret.

Plur. utinam fieremus, fieretis, fierent.

The pret. per. ſing. utinam Factus ſim or fuerim, factus ſis or fueris, factus ſit or fuerit.

Plur. utinam facti ſimus or fuerimus, facti ſitis or fueritis, facti ſint or fuerint.

The pret. plu. ſing. utinam Factus eſſem or fuiſſem, factus eſſes or fuiſſes, factus eſſet or fuiſſet.

Plur. utinam facti eſſemus or fuiſſemus, facti eſſetis or fuiſſetis, facti eſſent or fuiſſent.

¶ The ſubiunctiue mode. Subiunct.

The preſent ſing. cum Fiam, fias, fiat.

Plur. cum fiamus fiatis, fiant.

The pre. imp. ſing. cum Fierem, fieres, fieret.

Plur. cum fieremus, fieretis, fierent.

The pret. per. ſing. cum Factus ſim or fuerim, factus ſis or fueris, factus ſit. &c.

The pret. plu. ſing. cum Factus eſſem or fuiſſem, factus eſſes or fuiſſes, factus eſſet. &c.

The fut. sing. cũ Factus fuero, factus ris, factus rit.
Plur. cũ facti fuerimus, facti ritis, facti rint.

Infi. ¶ The infinitiue mode.

The presẽt Fieri. The pre. per. and plu. Factum esse or fuisse. The fut. Faciendum esse.

Gerund. Gerundiues Faciendi, do, dum. The supine Factu.

Sup. Participle of the pret. tense factus.

Part. Of the fut. tense Faciendus.

POSSVM.

¶ The indicatiue mode.

Indic.

Possum. The presẽt sing. Possum, potes, potest.
Plur. possumus, potestis, possunt.

The pret. imp. sing. Poteram, poteras, poterat.
Plur. poteramus, poteratis, poterant.

The pret. per. sing. Potui, potuisti, potuit.
Plur. potuimus, potuistis, potuerũt orere.

The pret. plu. sing. Potueram, potueras, potuerat.
Plur. potueramus, potueratis, potuerant.

The fut. sing. Potero, poteris, poterit.
Plur. poterimus, poteritis, poterunt.

¶ The imperatiue mode lacketh.

Opt. ¶ The optatiue mode.

The presẽt sing. utinam Possim, possis, possit.
Plur. utinam possimus, possitis, possint.

The pret. imp. sing. utinam Possem, posses, posset.
Plur. utinam possemus, possetis, possent.

The pret. per. sing. utinam Potuerim, potueris, rit.
Plur. utinam potuerimus, potueritis, rint.

The pret. plu. sing. utinam Potuissem, isses, isset.
Plur. utinam potuissemus, issetis, issent.

Subiunct. ¶ Te subiunctiue mode.

The presẽt sing.

The preſent ſing. cum poſſim, poſſis, poſſit.
Plur. cum poſſimus, poſſitis, ſint.
The pret. imp. ſing. cum Poſſem, poſſes, poſſet.
Plur. cum poſſemus, poſſetis, poſſent.
The pret. per. cum Potuerim, potueris, potueris.
Plur. cum potuerimus, potueritis, rint.
The pret. plu. cum potuiſſem, potuiſſes, potuiſſet.
Plur. cũ potuiſſemus, potuiſſetis, potiſſent.
The fut. cum potuero, potueris, potuerit.
Plur. cum potuerimus, potueritis, rint.

¶ The infinitiue mode. Infi.

The preſent poſſe. The pret. per. and plu. potuiſſe.
Participle of the preſent tenſe potens. Part.

RVDIMEN. DEFINIT.

PARTICIPLES.

PArticiples endynge in ans or in ens be declined after the thyrd declination of nownes: as amans, tis. legens, tis. Of al other participles the maſculins and neutres be declined after the ſecunde declination, and the femmines after the fyrſt, lyke adiectiues in us, a, um: as amaturus amatura amaturum, the gen. ri, re, ri. amatus ta tum, the gen. ti, tę, ti. amandus, da, dum, the gen. di, dę, di. Declination of participles.

PREPOSITIONS.

PRepoſitions be theſe ad, apud, ante, aduerſus or aduerſum, cis, citra, circum, circa, circiter, contra, erga, extra, infra, intra, inter, iuxta, ob pone, prope, propter, per, pręter, poſt, penes, ſecus, ſecundum, trans, ultra, uſq;, uerſus. A, ab, abs, abſq;, cum, coram, de, e, ex, pro, prę, palam, ſine, tenus. Clam, in, ſub, ſuper, ſubter. Prepoſitions.

Aduerbes.

ADVERBES.

Aduerbe. ADuerbes, ſome be of tyme: as hodie, cras, heri, perendie, quotidie, cum, quando, dum, iam, nunc, modo, mox, diu, ſemper, aliquando, dudum, pridem, olim, ſæpe, raro, nunq̃.

Of place: as ubi, hic, iſtic, illic, ibi, intus, foris. Quo, huc, iſtuc, illuc, intro, foras. Vnde, hinc, iſtinc, illinc. Qua, hac, iſtac, illac. Quorſum, horſum, iſtorſum, illorſum, prorſum, retrorſum.

Of nombre: as ſemel, bis ter, quater.

Of ordre: as inde, deinde, dehinc, deinceps.

Of aſkynge: as cur, quare, quamobrem, vbi, vnde, quo, qua, quorſum, qualiter, quomodo, quando.

Of callyng: as heus. Of anſweryng: as heu.

Of anſweryng affirmatiuely: as etiã, fic, ita, quidni.

Of affirmyng: as certe, pfecto, ſane, ſcilicet, uidelicet.

Of denyeng: as non, haud, minime, nequaq̃.

Of ſwerynge: as edepol, caſtor, hercle, mediuſſidius.

Of callyng on: as eia, age, agedum.

Of forbyddyng: as ne.

Of wyſſhyng: as utinam, ſi, oſi, o.

Of getheryng to gedre: as ſimul, una, pariter, non modo, non ſolum. Of choſe: as potius, imo.

Of ſeparation or partyng: as ſeorſum.

Of qualite: as docte, pulchre, fortiter.

Of quantite: as multum, parum, modicũ, minimum, minime, paululum, nimium.

Of comparation: as tam, q̃, magis, minus, maxime, minime. Of encreaſyng: as valde, perq̃, longe.

Of the cõtrary ſignification: as vix, ſenſim, paulatim.

Of a thynge nat finyſſhed: as pene, fere.

Of ſhewyng: as en, ecce.

Of doutyng:

Of doutyng: as forſan, forſitan, fortaſſis, fortaſſe.
Of chaunce: as forte, fortuito. Of lykeneſſe: as ſic ſicut, ſicuti, quaſi, ceu, tanq̃, ueluti, uelut.

INTERIECTION.

INnteriections, Some be of ſorowe: as hei, heu, o, ah, ueh. Some of ioy: as euax. Some of feare: as atat. Some of admiration: as pape. Some of exclamation: as proh Iuppiter, o tempora, o mores. Interiections.

CONIVNCTIONS.

OF coniunctions, Some be copulatiues: as et, q;, atq;, ac, quoq;, etiam, nec, neq;. Coniunctions.
Some diſcretyues: as ſed, quidem, autem, uero, at, aſt. Some diſiunctiues: as aut, ue, uel, ſiue, ſeu.
Some of aſſygnynge of cauſe: as nam, namq;, enim, etenim, quia. Some called ſubcontinuatiues: as quoniam, poſtq̃, quando, quandoquidem.
Some called perfectiues: as ut, et quo, and one that may be called definityue: as quod.
Some continuatyues: as ſi, ſin, ni, niſi.
Some dubitatyues: as ne, an, utrum, necne.
Some called illatyues: as ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, quamobrem.
Some aduerſatyues: as etſi, q̃q̃, q̃uis, licet.
And redditiues to the ſame: as tamen, attamen.
Some electyues: as quam.
Some diminutyues: as ſaltem.

A NOVVNE.

A Nowne is: that betokeneth a thynge without any differẽce of tyme, & is declined with caſe. Nowne.
A nowne propre is: that ſignifieth a thyng nat comune, but propre to a ſinguler thynge in a kynde: as Maro, Roma, Tyberis. Propre.

Appellatiue. A nowne appellatiue is, that betokeneth a thynge comune to many thynges: as homo a man, animal a beaſt, albedo whyteneſſe. And ſomtyme an infinitiue mode is taken for a nowne appellatiue: as ſtudere in this ſentence: ſtudere eſt honeſtum. and ſomtyme a hole reaſon, as ut diſcas in this ſentence: expedit ut diſcas.

Adiectiue. A nowne adiectiue is, that betokeneth a thyng comune to many, and determineth propres and appellatiues: and is of .iij. gendres comunly, other in .iij. terminations: as albus, ba, bum, or in one: as uelox: and may nat ſtande in a ſentẽce alone, but euer muſt haue a propre or appellatiue expreſſed or vnderſtãde, except it be put in the neuter gendre.

Interrogatiue. A nowne interrogatiue is, that betokeneth axynge of a thyng, and it is of .ij. kyndes, for other it axeth of a prepre or an appellatiue, and than is it called of ſubſtaunce: as quis, uter: or els of an adiectiue: and than is it called of accidence: as qualis what maner, quantus how moche or how great, cuius, ia, ium whoſe, cuias of what countrey, quotus whiche in ordre, or how many in ordre, or what, of thynges anſwerd to, by nownes of ordre: as primus, ſecundus. alſo quot how many. and the ſayd nownes ſomtyme betoken none axyng, but other they come after ſuche uerbes ſcio, uideo, intelligo: as ſcio qualis ſis, and than they be called infinitis: orelles they remitte vs to an other thyng knowen, and than they be relatiues: as Hermolaus erat doctus, qualis etiam Politianus erat.

Redditiue A nowne redditiue is, that anſwereth to interrogatiues, whan they be taken as relatiues: as theſe talis, tantus,

tantus, tot. Example. Talis erat Politianus, qualis Hermolaus. And these be taken sōtyme demōstratyuely: as whā we shewe a man & say, Talis erat Theodor.

A nowne partitiue is that, that betokeneth other many by one: as uterq;, unusquisq;, orelles one, as of many: as alter alius. Nowne part.

An adiectiue is called a nowne positiue or absolute if comparison be made of hym. Nowne adiect.

The comparatiue nowne is that, that betokeneth excesse of some qualite in respecte of one or many, and is expounde by this aduerbe magis in laten: as prudentior illo or illis, wyser or more wyse than he or they, for magis prudens. Compar.

The superlatiue nowne is that, that betokeneth excesse of qualite in respecte of many, and is expounde by this aduerbe maxime in laten: as doctissimus omnium wysist or most wyse of all, for maxime doctus. Superl.

A nowne possessiue is that, that betokeneth a thyng as of the hauer, or to whom is parteynynge or longyng to: as paternus hortensis herilis. Possess.

A nowne materiall is that, that signifieth a thyng, as of the mater that it is made of: as lapideus, testaceus, triticeus. Suche nownes as signifie a thyng by his towne or cite be called in laten nomina patria, as Eboracensis, Romanus. And suche as signifie a thyng, as by his nation, be called nownes gentiles: as Græcus, Italus, Hispanus, Anglus. Material.

A nowne numeral is that, that signifieth nombre: as vnus, duo, tres, and suche be called cardinalles or as primus, secundus, tertius. and suche be called ordinalles, or as singuli, bini, terni, and suche be called distributiues. Numeral.

Collectiue A nowne collectiue is that, that in the voyce of the ſinguler nombre ſignifieth many: as populus, gens, turba.

Gendres.

Maſ.gend. The maſculyne gendre is that, that longeth to males onely in ſuche thynges that hath both male and female: as vir, Theodorus, poeta. And in ſuch thynges as haue no diſtinction of male and female, that is the maſculyne gendre, that is wont in ſpekynge of authoris to be ioyned onely with maſculyns: as lapis, niger, quis.

Fem.gend The femynyne gendre is that, that longeth to femalles onely in ſuche thynges that haue male and female: as Cornelia mulier textrix, and in in ſuche as haue nor male nor female, the femynyne gendre is that is wont in ſpekynge to be ioyned with the femynyne: as petra, nigra, quę.

Neutre. The neutre gendre is that, that is nother propre to male nor female, and in the comune cuſtome of ſpekyng is wont to be ioyned with wordes that be nother maſculyne nor femynyne: as ſaxum, iumentum.

Comen of.ij. And theſe nownes that betoken both males and femalles be both maſculyn and femyne, and called the comune of two: as bos, ſus. Except a few that be called epicenis: as paſſer, aquila, muſtela, miluus, whiche all in one gendre ſignifie both kyndes. As contrarywyſe ſome be called the doubtfull gendre for by cauſe they ſignifie one thynge, ſomtyme in the maſculyne, ſomtyme in the feminine, after the pleaſure of auctours: as margo, dies, finis, ſilex. And all nownes, that may agree with all gendres, be called the comune of. iij. as velox.

Epicene.

Doutfull gend.

Comen of. iij.

Caſes.

Cases.

THE nominatiue case is that, that betokeneth a thynge as it is onely and nat in any other respecte. and this case is called in latin rectus. Al other be called obliques. Nom. case.

Otherwyse.

The nominatiue is that, that other cometh before the verbe of certeyne persone and nombre, and answereth to this question who or what, set before the verbe, or if it come nat before a verbe, hangeth to suche a nominatiue.

The genitiue generally betokeneth a thynge as the hauer. and therfore it may oftyme be turned into the possessiue. and his signe in englysse, namely after appellatiues and propres. is this worde of. Gen. case.

The datiue is that, that betokeneth a thynge, as to the which is a auauntage, hurt, pleasure, sendyg, lykenes, or euennes, and his englysshe, after nownes adiectiues and appellatiues, is this worde to: as I am profitable, vnprofitable, lyke or euen to the. Sum utilis, inutilis, similis, uel æqualis tibi. Dat. case.

The accusatiue is, that comunly receyueth the dede of a uerbe actiue, and that cometh after some of the prepositions that be construed with the accusatiue. Accu. case.

The vocatiue signifieth a thyng called or spoken to: as Tityre. and oftyme is ioyned with aduerbes of callynge: as heus Angele, o Hermolae, and euer standeth absolute from any uerbe. Voc. case.

The ablatiue is, that betokeneth tyme, price, or instrumēt, and hath these signes in englysshe, for, fro, with than, and by. Abl. case.

Nombre.

The singuler nombre signifiet one thyng: as homo a man. Sing. nomb.

Plur. nomb. The plurel ſignifieth many: as homines men. And ſuche nownes, gens, populus, whiche be called collectiues, in theyr ſinguler, haue ſtrength of the plurel nombre. And lykewyſe. ij. or mo propres or appellatiues, or pronownes primitiues ioyned with a coniunction copulatiue, as Petrus et Paulus grammaticus et rhetor, ego et tu.

PRONOVVNE.

Prownc. A Pronowne is a parte of ſpeche declined with caſe, whiche ſignifieth a thynge without any difference of tyme, and euer with a certayne difference of perſon. Otherwyſe.

whiche ſignifieth a thyng, as ſhewed reherſed or had with ſome difference of perſone, and therfore ſome be called relatiues, ſome demonſtratiues, and ſome poſſeſſiues.

Pron. demon. A pronowne demonſtratiue is that, that ſheweth a thynge, as ego, tu, hic, ille.

Pron. rel. A relatiue is that, that maketh report agayn or reherſal of a thyng ſpoken of in the reaſon beſore, as Vergilius legitur, et hic eſt prȩcipue audiendus.

Pron. poſſ. A poſſeſſiue ſignifieth a thynge as had, ſomtyme of one, as meus, tuus, and ſomtyme of mo than one, as noſter, ueſter. A pronowne of coũtrey is that, that ſignifieth coũtrey with differẽce of perſon, as noſtras.

Perſons.

.j. perſon. The firſt perſon of pronownes is that, that ſignifieth a thyng as the ſpeker, as ego. And the wordes of the firſt perſon be in englyſſ he, I, me, vs, and we.

ij. perſon. The ſecunde perſon ſignifieth a thyng as ſpoken to, as thou. and therfore euery uocatiue caſe is the ſecũde perſon, as Petre, and the wordes of the ſecunde

perſon

perſon in englyſſhe be, thou, the, you, and ye.

The thyrd perſon is that, that betokeneth a thyng as ſpoken of, and vnder this be conteyned all nownes, participles, and pronownes, ſaue two primitiues, ego and tu, and uocatiues, as it is ſayd before. iij. perſon.

Gendres.

The maſculin of pronownes is that, that ſheweth or reporteth a thyng that is of male kynde, or that is wont in laten tonge to be ioyned with wordes of the maſculine gendre. Maſ. gend.

The feminine ſheweth or reporteth a thynge that is of female kynde, or that is wont in laten tong to be ioyned with wordes of the femine. Fem. gend

The neutre ſheweth or reporteth a thyng that is nother male nor female, nor wont to be ioyned with wordes of the maſculine or feminine. Neut. gend.

VERBE.

A Verbe is a part of ſpeche declined with mode and tenſe, and betokeneth to be, to do, or to ſuffre, with ſome difference of tyme, as ſum, eram, amo amabam, amor amabar. Verbe.

There is one verbe of ſubſtance, whiche is Sum, es, fui. Of other verbes, all that make ſufficient ſentẽce by them ſelfe, without any worde after them receyuyng theyr dede, be called abſolutes, as ſto, iaceo, ambulo. Al other may be called trãſitiues, of the whiche ſome be actiues, ſome paſſiues, ſome comen, ſome neutres, ſome deponentes. Verb. of ſubſtance.

An actiue is that, that endeth in o, and may comenly both in englyſſhe an in laten be chaunged into a paſſiue, the ſentence nat chaunged, as Amo te, tu amaris a me. Actiue.

A paſſiue

Passiue. A passiue is that endeth in r, and may both in englysshe and in laten be chaunged into an actiue, the sentẽce nat chaũged: as Tu amaris a me, ego amo te.

Comen. A uerbe comen is that, that endeth in or, and hath the signification both of the actiue and passiue: as largior, experior.

Neutre. A uerbe neutre is, that endeth in o, and may chaũge nor englysshe nor laten as an actiue: as eo, palleo.

Deponẽt. A uerbe deponent is that, that endeth in or, and hath the signification other of a uerbe actiue: as sequor, or of a neutre: as glorior.

Modes.

Modis be. vj. the indicatiue, the impatiue, the optatiue, the potẽtial, the subiũctiue, and the infinitiue.

Indicatiue. The indicatiue signifieth a dede as tolde: as amo I loue, somtyme as asked: as amo ego? loue I?

Imperatiue. The imperatiue betokeneth a thynge as boden or commanded: as ama loue thou.

Optatiue. The optatiue signifieth a dede as wysshed, somtyme with an aduerbe of wysshynge, and somtyme without: as utinam amer, god graunt I be loued.

Potential. The potentiall mode signifieth a thyng as mayeng or owyng to be done. And his signes in englysshe be these may, myght, wolde, or shulde, and it hath .v. tentes in euery uerbe of lyke uoyce to the subiũctiue mode: as Amem I maye loue. amarem I mygh, wolde, or shulde loue. amauerim I may haue loued. amauissem I myght had loued. amauero I shall or may loue. And this mode also may be taken in askyng or doutynge: as Amem ne ego inimicum?

Subiunct. The subiũctiue mode signifieth lyke the indicatiue mode, but it cõeth neuer without an other uerbe before

fore hym, ſet out or vnderſtãde: as Rogo ut facias.

The infinitiue ſignifieth doyng, beyng, or ſuffryng without nombre and pſone, and is oft tyme knowen by this ſigne to, as amare to loue. Infinit.

Tenſes.

The preſent tenſe ſignifieth a dede, that is nowe in doynge, as I loue, amo. Pref. ten.

The imperfect betokeneth a dede paſt, but nat finyſſhed: as I loued, amabam. Pre. imp.

The preterperfect tenſe ſignifieth a doyng paſt, and perfectly finyſſhed, and his ſigne in englyſſhe is this worde haue: as I haue loued, amaui. Pre. per.

The preterpluperfect betokeneth a doyng further paſt, and his ſigne in englyſſhe is this worde had: as I had loued, amaueram. Pre. plu.

The future tenſe betokeneth a doyng as to come, and his ſignes in englyſſhe be theſe wordes ſhall or wyll: as I ſhall or wyll loue, amabo. Fut.

PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a part of ſpeche declined with caſe whiche ſignifieth a dede with ſome difference of tyme, and is in the actiue voyce other preſent or future: as amans amaturus. And in the paſſiue voyce of the preter and future: as amatus amandus. Defin. of participle

PREPOSITION.

¶ A prepoſition is a part of ſpeche vndeclined, whiche ſignifieth circumſtaunce or hauyour of a thynge in place, ordre, or cauſe: as in, poſt, propter. Defin. of prepoſition.

ADVERBE.

AN aduerbe is a part vndeclined that determineth or limytteth the ſignification of the uerbe, as adiectiues do of propres or appellatiues: as bene facis, Defin. of aduerbe.

cis, male facis, clare legis, non legis.

INTERIECTION.

Defin. of interiection.

AN interiection is a part vndeclined, the whiche vnder a rude and vnparfet voyce betokeneth some passion of the mynde: as sorowe, drede, indignation, or maruelynge.

CONIVNCTION.

Defin. of coniunction.

A coniunction is a part vndeclined, that knytteth and ordreth sentences to gyther.

Declin. & Definit. finis. Sequitur de Construct. & Supplimen.

AD SERENISSIMAM MARIAM CORNVBIAE VVALLIAEQVE PRINCIPEM GVILIELMI LILII EPIGRAMMA.

INclyta progenies Aglę spes unica gentis,
Virgo qua nulla est indole fertilior:
Si uis te lingua Maria exornare Latina,
Aut si Castalio texere serta choro:
Hæc, ut Erythreo natas in littore gemmas,
Hæc, ut Pestanas accipe læta rosas.
Hęc, licet exiguum, Linacer tamen utile munus,
Dedicat eloquij prima elementa tibi.

GENERALLY OF CONSTRVCTION.

FOR THE due ioynynge of wordes in construction, it is to be vnderstande, that a verbe of certayne person and nombre, must euer haue a nominatiue case ioyned with hym, set out or vnderstande: as Ego audio.

¶Also euery adiectiue, kepynge his strength, muste haue a propre or appellatiue, or somwhat standyng for them, ioyned with hym: as Magnus Alexander, gratus discipulus. velle tuum.

¶Also the relatiue qui, must euer haue ioyned with hym, other openly or in vnderstandynge, somthyng of the sentence goynge before, whiche is called the antecedent: as Maro legitur, qui imitatus est Homerum. where, with qui, is vnderstande Maro.

¶Also whan soeuer. ij. verbes come together in one sentence, hauynge no nominatiue case betwene expressed nor vnderstande, the latter shalbe the infinitiue mode: as Cupio discere.

¶Also a prepositiõ, kepynge his owne strengthe, maynat stande without a casuall worde, in suche case, as he is construed with: as Ad templum. ab vrbe.

OF INTRANSITIVE CONSTRVCTION.

The first intransitiue.

PRæceptor docet. why is docet the ſinguler nombre, and the thyrde perſon? For the uerbe of certayne nombre and perſon, muſt euer agree with his nominatiue caſe, in. ij. Nombre and perſon: as Ego ſcribo. Tu legis.

¶Howe knoweſt thou the nominatiue longynge to the uerbe? By this englyſſhe who or what, ſet before the uerbe, for the woide that anſwereth it, is the nominatiue caſe. As in this reaſon. I rede. The nominatiue caſe is I, bycauſe it anſwereth to that queſtion who or what redeth.

The ſecunde intranſitiue.

GRatus diſcipulus laudat præceptorem. why is gratus the nominatiue caſe, the maſculyn gendre and the ſinguler nombre? For the nowne adiectiue muſt agree with his propre or appellatiue in. iij. caſe, gendre, and nõbre. As uir bonus, mulier proba.

¶And all nownes interrogatiues, relatiues of accidence, with theyr redditiues. Alſo partitiues, comparatiues, ſuplatiues, numerals, and pronownes both demõſtratiues and poſſeſſiues. Alſo participles haue lyke cõſtruction, with theyr propre or appellatiue, as nownes adiectiues haue: as Quanta turba. Tanta moles. Neutra acies. Melior fortuna. Maximus latro. Tres fratres. Hic uir. Illa anus. Noſter herus. Homo armatus.

¶Howe knoweſt thou the propre or appellatiue longyng to the adiectiue? By this queſtion who or what, ſet after the adiectiue: as in this cõſtruction. A ſwyſte horſe. A ſweſte what? A ſweſte horſe.

The thyrde

The thyrde intranſitiue.

VIr ſapit, qui pauca loquitur. why is qui the nominatiue caſe, the maſculyn gendre, and the ſinguler nombre? For this relatiue qui, and generally, all nownes and pronownes relatiues, muſt agree with theyr propre, or appellatiue, or pronowne primitiue, whiche they reherſe of the reaſon goyng before, in. iij. caſe, gendre, and nombre: as Vir ſapit, qui pauca loquitur. Ego ſcribo, et idem doceo. Eſt homo ſtudioſus, qualis es tu. where, with qui, is vnderſtande uir: with idem, ego: with qualis, homo.

¶ what is the worde here, that the relatiue qui reherſeth of the reaſon goynge before? This appellatiue vir. why vnderſtādeſt thou this appellatiue vir, after the relatiue in the nominatiue caſe? For ſo my rule byddeth me. Say thy rule.

¶ If there come no nominatiue caſe bytwene the relatiue and the verbe, than ſhall the worde, that the relatiue reherſeth, be the nominatiue caſe to the ver
¶ If there come any nominatiue caſe (be.
bytwene the relatiue and the verbe, than ſhall the worde, that the relatiue reherſeth, be ſuche caſe, as the verbe wyll haue after hym: as Audio fabulam, quam Terētius dedit. Orels ſuch caſe, as ſome worde that cometh with the verbe wyll haue after hym, whiche worde is ſomtyme a nowne appellatiue. As
Cuius numen adoro.
Somtyme an adiectiue, and that dyuers wayes. As
Cuius inopem fouiſti.
Quorum optimum ipſe habeo.

Cui ſimilem non uidi.
Quo digum iudicaui.
Quo maiorem non uidi.
Somtyme an infinitiue mode, participle, gerundiue, or ſupine. As
Quem cupio uidere.
Cui uelim te obſequentem.
Quem uidendo obſtupuit.
Quem ſalutatum uenit.
Somtyme a prepoſition or an aduerbe. As
A quo uideor amari.
Quo melius nemo ſcribit.

¶ Otherwyſe. The relatiue qui agreeth with his antecedent in. iij. gendre, nombre, and perſon. And as for caſe, if there come no nominatiue caſe bytwene the relatiue and his verbe, than ſhall the relatiue be the nominatiue caſe to the verbe.

¶ If there come any nominatiue caſe betwene the relatiue and the uerbe, than the relatiue muſte be ſuche caſe, as the verbe wyll haue after hym, orels ſuche caſe as ſome worde that cometh with the verbe wyll haue after hym. As the enſamples before ſhewreth.

¶ Howe knoweſt thou the worde longyng to the relatiue? By this queſtion who or what, ſet after the relatiue: as in this reaſon. Virgil prayſeth Aeneas, whiche was a Troian. the worde longyng to the relatiue is Aeneas, bycauſe it anſwereth to this queſtion who or what, ſet after the relatiue this wyſe, whiche who or what was a troian? Aeneas.

Appoſitiue

Appoſitiue conſtruction.

PLato eſt philoſophus. why is philoſophus the nominatiue caſe? For the caſuall worde, that cometh after the verbe Sum es fui, verbes paſſiues, or neutres abſolutes: as iudicor, incedo, If it haue nat thenglyſſhe of ſome prepoſition, as to or of, before it, it muſt agree with the worde that goeth before them in caſe, as Virgil was a poete. Vergilius erat poeta. Virgil was called Maro. Vergilius dicebatur Maro. I go right. Incedo rectus.

¶ But if it be an adiectiue, or a worde that hath the cõſtruction of adiectiues, it muſt agree in caſe, gendre, & nombre with the worde that goeth before the ſame verbes: as The maiſter is ſycke. Prçceptor eſt æger. And be this called the appoſitiue cõſtruction.

Generall before tranſitiue conſtruction.

AVdio Terentium, quem tu edidiciſti. why goeth the accuſatiue quem, before his verbe? For ſo byddeth my rule. what is that? Generally it is to be knowen, that nowne, verbe, participle, aduerbe, or interiection, that be conſtrued with any oblique caſe wyl go before the ſame oblique: as Domus Pompei. Clemẽtia Cæſaris. Video herum. Prope fontem. Except it be an interrogatiue, or the relatiue qui quę quod, for they muſt euer, in ſuche cõſtruction, go before: as Quem quęris? vtri faues? Quos tu perdideras.

Nownes conſtrued with a genitiue.

Codex Virgilij. why is Virgilij the genitiue caſe aſter codex? For euery nowne appellatiue, maye be cõſtrued with a genitiue of the worde folowynge, that hath before hym this ſigne of. As the poynt of a knyfe. Mucro cutelli.

¶Alſo euery nowne appellatiue may be conſtrued with the genitiue of the word goyng before endyng in this ſyllable is: as A ſwerdis hafte. Capulus enſis.

¶Amator uirtutis. why is uirtutis the genitiue caſe? For all nownes verbals, that haue the ſignification of appellatiues, if they come of verbes of actiue ſignification, may be conſtrued with the genitiue of the worde folowynge, that hath before hym this ſigne of: as A louer of connyng men. Amator doctorum. Tegmen capitis. Lectio præceptoris.

¶Diues pecoris. why is peccoris the genitiue caſe? For nownes adiectiues, that betoken aboundaunce or plentye: as diues, opulentus, wyll be conſtrued with the genitiue of the worde folowyng, that hath before hym this ſigne of: as I am ryche of catell. Sum diues pecorum. Capax amphoræ. Plenus rimarum. But plenus is oftentymes conſtrued with the ablatiue: as Plena gyſpo.

¶Expers fraudis. why is fraudis the genitiue caſe? For nownes that ſignifie penury or lackynge, may be conſtrued with a genitiue of the worde folowyng, that ſignifieth the thynge that is lacked, and hath before hym this ſigne of: as Nedy of all thynges. Pauper, egenus, inops, indigus, expers omnium. Inops auxilij. Expers fraudis.

Cupidus lau-

¶Cupidus laudis. why is laudis the genitiue caſe? For nownes, that ſignifie lacke with deſyre, may be cõſtrued with a genitiue caſe of the worde folowyng, that hath before it this ſigne of: as Couetous of money. Auarus pecunæ. Deſyrous of connyng. Cupidus, auidus literarum. And of theſe ſome may be conſtrued with the genitiue of the genitiue of the gerundiue: as Cupidus viuendi. Auidus bibendi.

¶Neſcius fraudis. why is fraudis the genitiue caſe? For nownes, that betoken knowynge or vnknowynge, ben conſtrued with the genitiue of the worde folowynge, that haue before it this ſigne of. As peritus, gnarus, ignarus rerum. Anceps, dubius ſententiæ. Neſcius fraudis. Certus, incertus cõſilij. Prudens, imprudens, conſcius facti. And with theſe compos, ſecurus, potens, reus.

¶Alter geminorum. why is geminorum the genitiue caſe? For nownes partitiues be cõſtrued with a genitiue plurel of the worde folowyng, that hath before it this ſigne of: as Alter uterque noſtrum. Quiſq;, vnuſquiſq; maiorũ. Nemo vnus or ſolus hominum, with theſe. iij. interrogatiues quis, uter, and quot.

¶Primus ſedentium. why is ſedentium the genitiue caſe? For all numerals called ordinals be cõſtrued with a genitiue plurell, of the worde folowyng, that hath before it this ſigne of. As primus, ſecundus, tertius fratrum.

¶Saniſſima corporum. why is corporum the genitiue

tiue caſe? For nownes of the ſuperlatiue degre be conſtrued with a genitiue plurell of the worde folowynge, that hath before it this ſigne of: as Saniſſima corporum. Minimus fratrum. And this genitiue is often reſolued in to the ablatiue with e or ex: as Minimus e fratribus.

Nownes conſtrued with the datiue.

GRatus præceptori. why is præceptori the datiue caſe? For all nownes betokenynge pleaſure or diſpleaſure, hurt or auauntage, be conſtrued with a datiue of the worde folowyng, that hath before it this ſigne to: as Labour is profitable to the body. Labor eſt utilis corpori. And ſuche adiectiues be vtilis, inutilis, damnoſus, periculoſus, commodus, incõmodus, iucundus, & ſupplex, with other lyke.

¶ Similis regi. why is regi the datiue caſe? For nownes betokenyng lykenes, euennes, or theyr contraries, and alſo betokenyng together, as they that be compowned of the prepoſition con, be conſtrued with a datiue of the worde folowyng, that hath before it this ſigne to. As ſimilis, diſſimilis, par, impar, æqualis, inęqualis. cõtubernalis, cõmilito, cõſeruus, cognatus mihi. and lyke theſe alſo ſocius, & comes.

Nonnes conſtrued with an accuſatiue.

LAtus palmum. why is palmum the accuſatiue caſe? For adiectiues that ſignifie meaſure, be conſtrued with an accuſatiue caſe of the word folowyng, that

that betokeneth a ſpeciall meaſure: as Latus, longus, craſſus pedem unum, altus, profũdus palmum.

¶ Aptus ad regendum. why ſayeſt thou rather ad regendum than regere, after aptus? For after theſe adiectiues, and ſuche other, aptus, idoneus, commodus, ſegnis, inuitus, diligens, vehemẽs, we muſt for the englyſſhe of the infinitiue mode vſe the gerundiue in dum, with this prepoſition ad: as aptus ad dicendum.

Nownes conſtrued with the ablatiue.

DIgnus laude. why is laude the ablatiue caſe? For theſe adiectiues dignus, indignus, uacuus uiduus, orbus, preditus, cõtentus, be cõſtrued with an ablatiue caſe: as Vacuus cerebro. vidua pharetra.

¶ Difficil ſ auditu. why is auditu the latter ſupine? For many adiectiues, whan the englyſſhe of the infinitiue mode paſſiue foloweth them, in ſtede of it, be conſtrued with the latter ſupine: as Facilis, difficilis auditu. Suaue or acerbum dictu. Horridum uiſu. Incredibile, dignum, indignum memoratu.

¶ Frigidior glacie. why is glacie the ablatiue caſe? For all comparatiues be conſtrued with the ablatiue of the worde folowynge, that hath before it this ſigne than: as Colder than yce. Frigidior glacie. And this ablatiue may be reſolued in to the coniunction electiue quam, and the nominatiue of the ſame nombre: as Doctior Platone. Doctior q̃ Plato.

The conſtruction of verbes actiues.

AMo is a verbe actiue. why ſo? For in his firſt perſon ſinguler, he endeth in o: and aboue his noiatiue may receyue this queſtion, what thynge, this wyſe. what thynge loue I, teche I, eare I, or buylde I? Quid vel quam rem amo, doceo, aro, ædifico ego? And all ſuche verbes, except a certayn that be ſet out amonge neutres, beyng actiues, may receyue paſſiue voyce, whan ſoeuer the ſayd queſtion is turned in to the nominatiue caſe, the englyſſhe of the actiue in to the paſſiue, and the doer into the ablatiue caſe with a prepoſition, this wyſe. what thynge is loued, taught, earet, or buylded of me? Quid uel quæ res amatur, docetur, aratur, uel ædificatur a me? There be except, as receyuyng nó paſſiue voyce volo, nolo, malo, doleo, poſſum, odi, memini. and certayn called defectiues of the. iij. perſon: as decet with a fewe other, to the whiche, though they be actiues, vſe haue gyuen no paſſiues: as facio with his compoundes, that kepe a: as floccifacio, paruifacio, whoſe paſſiues be ſupplied by fio, and compoundes of fio: as ſtupefio, paruifio.

¶ Amo ſtudioſos. why is ſtudioſos the accuſatiue caſe? For al verbes actiues be conſtrued with an accuſatiue caſe: as Doceo lr̃as. aro terr̃a. ædifico ędem.

¶ Cupio equitare. why is equitare the infinitiue mode after cupio? For many actiues, in ſtede of the accuſatiue caſe, may haue the infinitiue mode. As cupio, uolo, nolo, malo, propono, paro, affirmo, nego,

go, incipio, censeo, sentio, iudico, indico, dico, puto, existimo, scio, timeo, audeo, suadeo, iubeo, impero, opto, disco, debeo, and other, that haue lyke signification, to any of these, and som of theyr passiues: as Volo discere. Nolo te ire. Puto te audisse. Cogor adesse.

Construction of verbes passiues.

AMor, what verbe? A verbe passiue. why? For in his first person singuler it endeth in or, and hath euer with his englysshe one of these signes am, art, is, was, were, or be. And there be. iij. maner of them. One, that hath all persons and nombres: as Amor, doceor, dicor. An other, that comonly hath but the thyrd person, in both nombres: as Bibitur, bibũtur. Aratur, arãtur. The thyrde, that hath but the thyrde person singuler, whiche is called impersonall: às Curritur, statur.

¶ Ledor ab hoste. why is the ablatiue with a prepo sition set after ledor? For verbes passiues of the first and secunde kynde, haue before them a noiatiue, of the worde that betokeneth the sufferer: & after them an ablatiue, of the worde betokenyng the doer, with one of these prepositions, a or abs, the doer in englysshe is knowen by this signe of: as I am taught of the maister. Ego doceor a præceptore. Ager scritur a Camillo. Pharmacum bibitur ab Alexandro. And generally the ablatiue after all passiues may be turned into the datiue case: as Amor a te or tibi.

Conſtruction of verbes comune.

CRiminor, what verbe? A verbe comyn. why ſo? For he endeth in or, and hath the ſignification both of actiue and paſſiue.

¶Criminor te or a te. why put ye the accuſatiue or the ablatiue, with his prepoſition, after criminor? For a verbe comen, whan he is vſed actiuely, hath conſtruction lyke actiues. And whan it is vſed paſſiuely, lyke paſſiues. And there be comenly noted verbes comune theſe many, largior, experior, veneror, moror, oſculor, hortor, criminor, amplector, interpretor, hoſpitor.

Conſtruction of verbes neutres.

SVm, what verbe? A verbe neutre. why? For in his firſt perſon ſinguler he endeth in um, and may nat be turned into paſſiue ſignification, nor be conſtrued with an accuſatiue caſe after hym.

¶Diſtat abhinc mille paſſus. what verbe is diſtat? A verbe neutre. why? For in his firſt perſon ſinguler he endeth in o, and may nat, beſyde his nominatiue receyue aptly this queſtion what thyng, before hym, nor paſſiue turnyng of the englyſſhe, as actiues haue, nor it is cõſtrued with an accuſatiue, but by the reaſon of meaſure: as Diſtat mille paſſus.

¶Surgo, what verbe? A uerbe neutre abſolute. why? For with his nominatiue and his owne ſignification it maketh ſufficient ſentence: and therfore of his owne nature, he is conſtrued with none other caſe. And of this kynde be verbes, whoſe laten endeth in

ſco, and many that betoken affection, or behauour of body: as Sto, iaceo, ſedeo, ſurgo, vigilo, dormio, nauſeo, rubeo, turgeo, horreo. And many that betoken mouyng of body: as Curro, eo, vado, ambulo, venio. There be except of them that ende in ſco. Diſco, conquiniſco, and aſſueſco for aſſueſio.

¶ Eo i ſyluam. why cometh the accuſatiue caſe with a prepoſition after eo? For neutres abſolutes, that betoken mouynge, wyll haue an accuſatiue caſe of nownes appellatiues, anſwerynge to this queſtion, whyther, with one of theſe prepoſitions, ad or in: as I go. whyther? Tho the wodde. In ſyluam. And an ablatiue with a prepoſition a or ab, anſwerynge to this queſtion from whens.

¶ Eo dormitum. why cometh the ſupine in tum after eo? For neutres abſolutes, betokenyng mouyng, haue after them a ſupine in tum, of the worde that anſwereth to this queſtion what to do: as I go. what to do? To ſlepe. Dormitum.

¶ Placeo, what verbe? A verbe neutre tranſitiue. why ſo? For with his nominatiue, and his owne ſignification, he maketh no ſufficient ſentence without an other caſuall worde.

¶ Placeo præceptori. why is præceptori the datiue caſe? For al theſe that folowe, thought ſom of them may receyue this queſtion, what thyng, after them, lyke actiues: yet they wyll haue none accuſatiues after them, but a datiue. Pareo, obedio, ſeruio, inſeruio,

inseruio, obtempero, satisfacio, acquiesco, placeo, displiceo, subuenio, succurro, resisto, obsisto, obsto, repugno, faueo, studeo, aspiro, noceo, officio, inuideo, insulto, asto, hęreo, adhęreo, incumbo, impendet, tempero for moderor, propinquo, fido, confido, inuigilo, insto, succēseo, pręsideo, prasto, pręualeo, pręniteo, dissideo, consulo for consilium do, and the cōpoūdes of the verbe Sum: as adsum, desum, insum, obsum, pręsum, prosum, subsum, except possum.

¶ Abundo frugibus. why is frugibus the ablatiue case? For these neutres transitiues be construed with the ablatiue case, Affluo, abundo, exubero, gaudeo, careo, egeo, indigeo: as Affluo pecunijs. Abundo libris. And these. ij. verbes egeo, indigeo, be also construed with the genitiue: as Egeo consilij. Indigeo patris.

¶ Desine maledicere. why is maledicere the infinitiue mode? For these neutres, Desino, cesso, perseuero, and pergo for perseuero, be cōstrued only with the infinitiue mode, and so is gaudeo somtyme.

Construction of verbes deponentes.

SEquor, what verbe? A verbe deponent. why?) For he endeth in or, and hath signification of actiues or neutres.

¶ Sequor maiores. why is maiores the accusatiue case? For all deponentes, that haue signification of actiues, be construed with an accusatiue after them

of the

of the ſufferer, lyke as actiues be: as Sequor, inſequor, aggredior, adorior, ſuror, prædor, populor, opinor, and generally all, that beſyde theyr noiatiue may haue before them, this queſtion what thyng axed of the ſufferer: as Precor mortem. Loquor iuſta. Except certayn deponentes neutres, whiche ſhalbe reherſed.

¶ Opinor rediſſe. why is rediſſe the infinitiue mode? For theſe deponentes, Conor, molior, inficior, reor, opinor, vereor, hortor, precor, gratulor, of a worde betokenyng a dede, be conſtrued with the infinitiue mode: as Molior auferre.

¶ Reminiſcor huius rei, or hanc rem. why putteſte thou the genitiue or the accuſatiue aſt reminiſcor? For theſe deponẽtes, recordor, reminiſcor, obliuiſcor may be conſtrued with a genitiue or an accuſatiue.

¶ Lamentor, what deponent? A deponent abſolute. why? For with his nominatiue caſe, and his owne ſignification, it may without any other caſual worde content the herer. And ſuche verbes be philoſofor, ruſticor, expergiſcor, morior, iocor, nugor, ſpacior, vagor, labor, peregrinor, pereclitor, ratiocinor, luctor, crapulor, pergrecor, proficiſcor, ingredior for gradior, reuertor, congredior, altercor, tumultuor, graſſor, lamentor, orior, naſcor, renaſcor.

¶ Proficiſcor ad vrbem. why cometh the accuſatiue caſu, with a prepoſition, after proficiſcor? For neutres abſolutes, that betoken mouyng, wyll haue an

accuſatiue caſe of nownes appellatiues, anſweryng to this queſtion whyther, with one of theſe prepoſitions, ad or in: as I go. whyther? To the cite. Ad urbem. And an ablatiue with a prepoſition a or ab, anſweryng to this queſtion, from whens.

¶ Proficiſcor uiſum. why cometh the ſupin in tum, after proficiſcor? For neutres abſolut; betokenyng mouynge, haue after them a ſupine in tum, of the worde that anſwereth to this queſtion, what to do: as I go. what to do? To ſe. Viſum.

¶ Suffragor, what maner deponent? A deponent tranſitiue. why? For it hath ſignification lyke a neutre tranſitiue.

¶ Suffragor amico. why is amico the datiue caſe? For theſe tranſitiues deponentes Auxilior, adminiculor, opitulor, ſuffragor, innitor, blandior, minor, adulor, aſſentor, medeor, aduerſor, obſequor, moderor, inſidior, and dominor, with ſuche other, be conſtrued with a datiue.

¶ Vtor puella veſte. why is veſte thablatiue caſe? For theſe deponentes Vtor, abutor, fruor, fungor, ueſcor, potior, be conſtrued with an ablatiue. And potior alſo is conſtrued with a genitiue: as Potior rerum, and lykewyſe to it alſo miſereor: as Miſereor inopum.

Verbes actiues conſtrued with. ij. caſes of dyuers thynges.

with an

With an accusatiue and a genitiue or an ablatiue.

ACcusauit illum ingratitudinis or ingratitudine, why hath the verbe an accus. with a genitiue or an ablatiue after hym? For all verbes actiues perteynynge to accusation or blame, maye besyde theyr accusatiue, haue a genitiue or an ablatiue, of the worde that betokeneth the crime: as Culpo, arguo, accuso te furti uel furto.

with an accusatiue and a datiue.

¶Dicauit illi librum. why hath the verbe a datiue and an accusatiue after hym? For all verbes actiues may, besyde theyr accusatiue, haue a datiue, of the thynge that maye be answered to this question, to whome: as Do, trado, dedo, or demõstro hominem tibi. And lykewise deponentes of the actiue signification: as Loquor, testor, testificor, gratificor hęc tibi.

with .ij. accusatiues.

¶Doceo te literas. why hath doceo. ij. accusatiues after hym? For these verbes Doceo, rogo, interrogo, oro, quæro, flagito, peto, postulo, celo, calcio, induo, vestio, cirgo, may haue. ij. accusatiues after them, of the whiche accusatiues theyr passiues may haue one: as Doceor grammaticen. Induor vestem. And of the sayd verbes, they that longe to clothyng may for the accusatiue, of the worde that signifieth clothynge, haue an ablatiue case. As
Induo te stola or toga.

with an accuſatiue and an ablatiue.

¶ Spoliauit me libris. why hath the verbe after hym an accuſatiue and an ablatiue? For theſe verbes Spolio, priuo, exonero, fraudo, leuo, vacuo, impleo, farcio, refercio, and verbes lyke to theſe wylbe cõſtrued, beſyde the accuſatiue, with an ablatiue: as Spolio te libris. Impleo cyatum uino.

¶ Paulo illum ſuperat. why hath the verbe an accuſatiue, and ſuche an ablatiue with hym? For generally actiues that ſignifie preferrynge or excedyng, may haue beſyde theyr accuſatiue an ablatiue after them, of the worde that ſignifieth the meaſure, of the exceſſe or preferrynge: as Prę̃fero hunc multo. Paulo illum ſuperat. Aliquanto eum prę̃cedit.

¶ with an accuſatiue, datiue, or ablatiue.

¶ Abſtulit mihi or a me enſem. why hath the verbe here, beſyde his accuſ. a datiue or ablatiue, with a prepoſition? For all verbes that betoken takynge away: as Aufero, eripio, adimo, furor, alſo arceo, and amolior, may beſyde theyr accuſatiue, haue a datiue or an ablatiue with a prepoſition: as Eripuit mihi or a me librum. And lykewyſe all verbes betokenyng axyng: as Peto a te. Oro a te. Flagito a te.

Generall conſtruction to all verbes Inſtrument.

SCripſi hæc calamo. why is calamo the ablatiue caſe? For the worde that ſtandeth as inſtrumẽt, after all maner of verbes, ſhalbe put in the ablatiue with this

with this prepoſition cum, vnderſtãde and neuer expreſſed: as Alo te carne. Cedo te baculo. Seruio tibi manibus. Sto pedibus. Video and videor oculis.

PRICE.

¶Emi librum decem denarijs, why is denarijs the ablatiue? For after all maner of verbes, the worde that ſtandeth as price, ſhalbe put in the ablatiue caſe, if it be a nowne appellatiue: as Vendidi auro. Emptus ſum argẽto. Tacet magna mercede. Loquit paruo. Dormit nullo precio. Vigilat magno precio.

¶Diuerto extra muros. why hath the verbe after hym a prepoſition with his caſe? For after all verbes may be put ſome prepoſition with his caſe, if the ſentence require it: as Sum or iaceo in ſuburbio, or extra muros, or prope flumen. Doceo or doceor in ludo. Seruio ad molas. Lętor iocor cum amicis, or ſine inuidia.

TYME.

¶Habitaui hic annum. why is annum here the accuſatiue caſe? For after euery verbe, the worde that ſignifieth tyme, and anſwereth to this queſtion, how longe, may be put in the accuſatiue or ablatiue, without a prepoſition: as Studui ſex menſes, or ſex menſibus. But the worde ſignifienge tyme, that anſwereth to this queſtion, whan, muſt be put in the ablatiue: as Veni hora prima. Except it haue before it any of theſe prepoſitions ante, poſt, circiter, intra, for than the prepoſition muſt be expreſſed: as Veni poſt or ante cœnam, et circiter horam ſextam. Abſoluam opus intra paucos dies, or paucis diebus. Veni ad diem ſtatutum, or in ipſo tempore.

Generall construction of all modes, gerundiues, and par= ticiples.

VTINAM audissem Vergilium. why is the accusatiue Vergilium put after the optatiue audissem? For suche case as the indicatiue of the verbe hath after hym, may euery mode and tense of the verbe haue, with gerũdiues and supines also: as Audiendi audiendo audiendum, or auditum sacrum.

Construction of participles.

OVidius dictus Naso. why is Naso after dictus put in the nominatiue case? For participles haue after them the cõstruction of their verbes both intransitiue: as Simon creditus amicus. and transitiue: as Amans virtutem. Superaturus hostem. Amatus a bonis. Amandus a ciuibus.

The ablatiue case of consequens.

¶Henrico regnante, hęc sunt ędita. why is Henrico the ablatiue case? For whan soeuer, in a reason, cometh the englysshe of a nowne and a participle, or a pronowne and a participle, and a verbe with his nominatiue case, of a dyuerse thynge hauynge to them, than shall the nowne or pronowne and participle be put in to the ablatiue case. And it is called the ablatiue in consequence.

Examples in all tenses: As

Cæsar regnynge Virgil was borne.

Cæsare imperante, Virgilius est natus.

Me beynge to

Me beynge to go, thou ſhalt abyde.
Me profecturo, tu manebis.
Olde authors beyng red, lres haue floryſſhed agayn.
Veteribus legendis, refloruerunt literę.
The leſſon harde, I wyll come.
Audita lectione, ueniam.
The maiſters leſſon beynge red, thou goeſt away.
Præceptoris lectione audita, tu abis.

¶Tempus ſerendi frumenta. why is the accuſatiue frumenta put with the gerundiue? For all gerundiues, as it is ſayd before, haue after them conſtruction of theyr verbes. As
Studio uidendi patres ueſtros.
Paratus ad gratificandum amicis.
In tribuendo ſuum cuiq;.
Legendo ueteres proficio.

Of the actiue gerundiues in di.

THe actiue gerundiue in di cometh after appellatiues, as Tempus abeundi. And certayn adiectiues: as Cupidus uiuendi.

¶The actiue gerundiue in dum, cometh after thre prepoſitions, Ad: as Ad dimicandum.
Inter: as Inter agendum, for dum agis.
Ante: as Ante domandum, for anteq̃ domas.
And the voyce of this gerundiue in the neutre gendre, and the nominatiue caſe, or accuſatiue, with the verbe Sum, betokeneth other whyle behoue or neceſſite: as Parendum eſt parentibus.

Cenſui de

Censui de his ad te scribendum, or scribendum esse. For whan we say, Censui hanc rem tecum or a te tractandam, it is a participle, and hath this infinitiue esse vnderstande with it.

¶ The actiue gerundiue in do, cometh somtyme by it selfe, and standeth for a participle of the present tense: as Hos occidendo, illos accusando totam ciuitatem labefactasti. For occidens et accusans, somtyme after these prepositions in, de, ex, a, ab, or cũ, hauyng the englysshe of the nowne verball in yng, as In saylyng. In nauigãdo. Of goyng into the selde. De transeundo in agrum. More glory is goten of defendyng, than of accusyng.
Ex defendendo q̃ ex accusando vberior gl'ia parat.
Wham I was voyde from wrytyng.
Cum a scribendo vacarem.
The maner of wrytyng wel, is ioyned with spekyng.
Ratio recte scribendi coniunctá cum loquendo est,

Of the gerundiues passiues.

THe gerundiues passiues be euer taken absolutely. The accusatiue passiue, whiche is vsed after the prepositiõ ad, and actiues: as
Open ynough to be knowen.
Satis illustria ad cognoscendum.
Easy to be lerned. Facilis ad discendum.

¶ The ablatiue, whiche cometh after verbes, and without prepositions, is taken absolutely: as
The serpent bresteth beyng enchaunted.
Anguis crepat cantando.

Also the

Also the supine in tu, standeth absolutely. as
Harde to be spoken. Difficile dictu.
Incredible to be tolde. Incredibile memoratu.

Construction of prepositions.

APud forum audiui. why is forum the accusatiue case? For these prepositions be construed with an accusatiue case. Ad, apud, ante, aduersum, cis, citra, circum, circa, contra, erga, extra, inter, intra, infra, iuxta, ob, per, prope, propter, pone, prꝛter, post, penes, secundum, supra, secus, trans, vltra, uersus, vsqꝫ: this wyse. Ad patriam. Apud uillam. Ante ꝑdes. Aduersum inimicos. Cis renum. Citra forum. Circum vicinos. Circa templum. Circiter viginti annos. Contra hostem. Erga propinquos. Extra terminos. Inter naues. Intra mœnia. Infra tectum. Iuxta macellum. Ob augurium. Per parietem. Prope feneſtram. Pone tribunal. Propter disciplinam. Præter officium. Post terga. Penes arbitros. Secundum fores. Supra cælum. Secus viam. Trans ripam. Vltra fines. Romam uersus. Vsqꝫ oceanum.

¶Coram testibus. why is testibus the ablatiue case? For all these prepositions be construed with an ablatiue A, ab, abs, absqꝫ, cum, coram, de, e, ex, pro, prꝛ, palam, sine, tenus: as A domo. Ab hoste. Abste, Absqꝫ inuidia. Cum exercitu. Coram testibus. De foro. E rure. Ex præfectura. Pro clientibus. Præ timore. Palam omnibus. Sine labore. Pube tenus.

¶And these prepositions In, sub, super, subter, and

elam, may be conſtrued with the accuſatiue, and the ablatiue, in this wyſe.

¶ Veni in vrbem. why is vrbem the accuſatiue caſe after in? For In, whan it betokeneth in to a place, is conſtrued with an accuſatiue: as Eo in templum, in forum. But whan it betokeneth beynge or doyng in a place, it is conſtrued with the ablatiue. As Diſputo in ortis.

¶ Miſſus eſt ſub terram. why is terram the accuſatiue caſe? For ſub, whan it betokeneth vnder with mouyng, wyll haue an accuſatiue caſe: as Sub terram ibit imago. Alſo whan it betokeneth ante or per, as
Viſa ſub obſcurum noctis.
Sub ipſum Arcturum.
And ſub lucem exportant calathis.
But whan it betokeneth in a place, it wyll haue an ablatiue: as Sub quercu.

¶ Super mediam noctem ſtudet. why is noctem the accuſatiue caſe after ſuper? For ſuper, whan it is taken for vltra, is conſtrued with the accuſatiue, as
Super Garamantas et Indos.
Super mediam noctem ſtudet.
Or els with the ablatiue: as Fronde ſuper uiridi.

¶ Subter cameram. why is cameram the accuſatiue after ſubter? For ſubter is conſtrued both with the accuſatiue, as Pugnatum eſt ſupra ſubterq; terram.
And with an ablatiue. as
Ferre iuuat ſubter caſus teſtudine templi.

Conſtruction

Construction of aduerbes.

ELegantius cęteris disputauit, why is cęteris the ablatiue after the aduerbe comparatiue? For aduerbes of the comparatiue and the superlatiue degree, haue lyke case after them, as theyr nownes comparatiues and superlatiues haue: as Magis illo. Maxime omnium. But propius and proxime, besyde the case of theyr nownes, may haue an accusatiue: as Propius and proxime vrbem.

¶Parum fidei. why is fidei the genitiue? For aduerbes of quantite may be construed with a genitiue: as Parum pecuniæ. Satis fidei.

¶Pridie Calendarum. why is Calendarum the genitiue? For these aduerbes of tyme, Pridie and postridie, may be construed with a genitiue: as Pridie postridie Calendarum, or huius diei. And also with an accusatiue. as Pridie Idus or Calendas. Pridie palilia. Postridie Nonas, or compitalia.

¶Ecce autem alter. why is alter the noïatiue case? For these demõstratiues, En, and ecce, may be construed with a noïatiue: as En probitas. Ecce deus. And also with an accusatiue: as En habitum.

Construction of coniunctions.

XEnophon, et Plato fuere æquales. why be Xenophon and Plato put in lyke case? For cõiunctions copulatiues and disiunctiues wyll euer, of all casuall wordes, as longe as they be referred to one verbe, ioyne lyke case. As

Xenophon et Plato fuere æquales.
Socrates docuit Xenophontem et Platonem.
And theſe.iiij.q̃, niſi, prętterq̃, and an, lyke copulatiues wyll ioyne lyke caſe.

¶Qq̃ animus horret. why is horret the indicatiue mode? For quamquam and etſi be comonly cõſtrued with the indicatiue mode of verbes. As
Quamquam animus horret.
Etſi vereor iudices.
And lykewyſe tametſi: as Tametſi iactat.
Qquis and licet moſte comonly with the ſubiunctiue mode: as Qquis exeat. Licet miretur.
Si, donec, dum for donec, anteq̃, poſtq̃, priuſq̃, be conſtrued both with the indicatiue and ſubiũctiue.
Vt, for that, comyng after a verbe is conſtrued with the ſubiunctiue alonely. Lykewyſe vt for q̃uis.

SVPPLIMENTA.

BVT FOR the ſupplyeng of rules of conſtruction, hytherto gyuen, it ſhalbe neceſſary to know theſe that folowe here.

APPOSITION.

¶Plato philoſophus pręcepit. why is philoſophus the nomiuatiue caſe? For generally al wordes in one clauſe, that ſtandeſt both other as the ſufferer, or the doer, or to whom any thynge groweth vnto, as profite or hurt, or be both as named, or both as inſtrument, or price, or both as meaſure or tyme, or both as place, whether any verbe of beynge or namyng come betwene them or no, they muſt be put in one caſe

one caſe, though they vary in gendre and nombre: as
Homerus fons poetarum auditur a diſcipulo puero.
Erat ingratus mihi præceptori.
Petrus uocabatur Cephas.
Percuſſit fuſte graui telo.
Emi centum aureis magna ſumma.
Studui viginti annos magnam partem vitæ.
Habitat in urbe Roma.
And whan there cometh no verbe betwene the wordes ſo conſtrued, as in the examples nowe ſayd, be it called the firſt appoſitiue. And the other that was ſpoken of in the rudimentis, the ſecunde.

Otherwyſe thus. The caſuall worde, that in one clauſe ſtandeth as one thyng, with an other caſuall worde, muſt be put in one caſe with it, whether any verbe come betwene them or no. Examples wham a verbe cometh bytwene. As
Tu es ciuis, or hęres, or æger.
Ego vocor Thomas.
Tu ſedes incuruus.
Ille diſcit inuitus.
Examples, where no verbe cometh bytwene.
Lilius pręceptor. Taurus mons. Thameſis flumen. Londinum vrbs.
We ſhall knowe whan any ſuche worde ſtandeth as one thynge, with the caſuall worde before, by this queſtion, who or what, for if it anſwere to that queſtion, ſet after the worde before, it ſtandeth as one thyng. Examples, where a verbe cometh bytwene, as in theſe clauſes. Thou art a citezin, or thou art the heyre, or thou art ſycke. Theſe wordes, a citezin, the heyre, and ſycke, ſtande as one thynge with

the noïatiue, that goeth before the verbe, for bycause they answere to this question, who or what, set aſt the noïatiue and the verbe thus. Thou art. what? Thou art a citezin, or the heyre, or sycke.
Example, whan no verbe cometh betwene: as in these clauses.
Lily the maister, London the cite. these wordes maister and cite, stande as one thynge with the casuall wordes that goeth before, for bycause they answere the question, who or what, set after the wordes that go before: as Lily what? Lily the maister.
London what? London the cite.

OF THE SVPERLATIVE.

¶ The superlatiue degre, if it be construed intransitiuely, that is to saye in one case, with any worde goyng before, it must agree with the same in gendre and nombre lyke an adiectiue, what soeuer be the genitiue folowyng: as Leo est fortissimus animaliũ.
Rosa est pulcherrima florum.
And if there be no suche worde goyng before, it must agree in gendre with the genitiue that foloweth: as Maxima animalium degunt in aqua.
And the same reason must be obserued in partitiues: as Vnus hominum iudicatus est ab Apoline sapiẽs.
Boues solę animalium retro ambulantes pascuntur.

OF a genitiue for a datiue and contrarywyse.

AMICVS Cæsaris. why is Cæsaris the genitiue case? For of the nownes assygned to the datiue, some by

some by reason of possession or longyng to, may be construed with a genitiue. As
Amicus inimicus Virgili.
Similis or dissimilis maiorum.
As contrary wyse. Some of them that be assygned to the genitiue, may haue a datiue of the worde that hath to before it: as Præceptor mihi, Conscius sibi.

OF THE COMPARATIVE.

MINOR fratrum. why is fratrum the genitiue after a nowne comparatiue? For nownes comparatiues of the worde plurell, that hath this signe of before it, wyll haue the genitiue, lyke partitiues: as
The more of the.ij. bretherne.
Maior duorum fratrum.
Peritior nostrum duorum.

¶Paulo altior patre. why is paulo the ablatiue case, where the comparatiue hath an other ablatiue patre? For all the cõparatiue degrees, besyde theyr ablatiue, that was spoken of in the rudimentis: may haue an other ablatiue, of the worde that betokeneth the measure of theyr excesse. As
Multo fortior. Paulo altior.
And this ablatiue is commune to superlatiues also. as Multo iucundissimus.
And to receyue verbes, that betoken preferrynge or excedynge. As
Multo præstat. præualet. superat. or uincit.
Also to.iiij. aduerbes, Secus, aliter, ante, post. As
Multo secus. Multo post.

And the

And the genitiue after comparatiues may be resolued into an ablatiue, with the prepositiō e or ex: as Maior iuuenum, maior ex iuuenibus.

Construction of mei, tui, sui, nostri, and uestri: pronownes.

NOn meministi nostri. why saye we here rather nostri, than nostrum? Fos after all verbes, gerundiues, or supines, that ben construed with a genitiue case. we must of these. ij. pronownes primitiues ego and tu, vse the genitiue in i: as Misereor tui or uestri. Indiges mei or nostri. Except. ij. verbes, interest and refert, after the whiche, for the genitiue of these pronownes, we must vse the ablatiue feminine of theyr possessiues. as

Interest or refert mea tua sua nostra et uestra.

And lykewyse for the genitiue sui, we must vse sua: as Interest sua.

¶ Memor nostri. why vse we here nostri, and nat nostrum? For after all adiectiues, that be construed with a genitiue, we must vse the genitiue in i: as

Plenus or similis mei.

Nescius or immemor tui.

Compos or cupidus vestri. Expers nostri.

Except they be numerals, or partitiues, or superlatiue: whiche, whan they must haue the genitiue plurell of one of these pronownes, we must vse the genitiue in um: as Vnus or duo nostrum.

Quisq; or uterq; uestrum.

Tertius or quartus nostrum.

Maximus or minimus uestrum.

Of sui and

OF SVI AND SVVS.

THe Pronowne ſui, is neuer vſed, but after nownes or pronownes of the thirde perſon, other returnyng their owne dede to them ſelfe: as Cicero loueth hym ſelfe. Cicero diligit ſe. And lykewyſe Reminiſcit ſui. Fauet ſibi. Loquit ſecum. Orels an other mans dede to them, and comonly after one of theſe iij. cõiunctions, vt, ne, and q, orels the infinitiue mode: as Rogat te, ut uenias ad ſe, or uenire ad ſe. Dicit q obliuiſceris ſui, or te obliuiſci ſui.

And whan the dede of the thyrde perſon paſſeth in to a thyng, longyng to hym, or poſſeſſed of hym, we muſt vſe the poſſeſſiue ſuus: as Cicero remembreth his clientis. Cicero meminit clientum ſuorum.
Cicero loked to his owne buſineſſe.
Cicero proſpexit rebus ſuis.

OF the infinitiue mode.

CVPIO ſpaciari ſolus. why is ſolus here the noiatiue after the infinitiue mode? For the infinitiue mode, that cometh after a verbe, if it be the dede of the perſon that goeth before the verbe, it may haue ſuche caſe after hym, as that perſon ſtandeth in: as I couet to ryde alone.
Cupio equitare ſolus.
And if it be the dede of an other perſon, it muſt haue before hym, expreſſed or vnderſtande, an accuſatiue, to ſignifie the perſon: as I commaunde the, to lye alone. Iubeo te cubare ſolum.
And if ſuche an infinitiue haue a datiue before hym it is a reaſon of the other verbe, and nat of the infinitiue mode: as Permitto tibi dicere.

¶ Delectat me uiuere ruri. what is the noiatiue to delectat? The infinitiue viuere, with that, that is ioyned with hym. why so? For these thyrde persons Iuuat, decet, delectat, oportet, may haue for theyr nominatiue an infinitiue mode, with that, that is ioyned with hym, and also an accusatiue after them: as Iuuat me incumbere literis. Except oportet that hath no accusatiue after hym.

¶ Iuuat euasisse hoc malum. why is that, that standeth for the noiatiue set after the verbe? For whan so euer the infinitiue stãdeth for the noiatiue before the verbe, it is wont alway in spekyng to be put aft it: as Delectat uiuere in patria. Oportet prospicere in futurum. Contigit ducere vxorem. Miserum est semper timere mortem.

Verbes lyke impersonals.

OF verbes absolutes, there be some that be referred other to god, or to some worde of theyr owne signification, and therfore comonly they haue but the thyrde person singuler: as Pluit, for deus pluit, or pluia fit. And lyke to these be tonat, ningit, grãdinat, fulminat, gelat, lucescit, vesperascit, &c.

Verbes absolutes.

QVid facis? Scribo. what maner of verbe is scribo in this spekyng? A verbe neutre absolute. why? For generally euery verbe standyng in a reason, as answeryng to one of these questions, what do I, what doeth thou, what doeth he? may be a verbe absolute: as Amo, scribo, loquor, seruio, if they stãde, as answeryng to any of these sayd questions.

Impersonals

Impersonals with a datiue.

NOn vacat mihi ludere. why is mihi the datiue case? For these thyrde persons neutres, Accidit, contingit, euenit, competit, placet, libet, licet, expedit, liquet, patet, cõstat, sufficit, uacat: as Contingit oppetere, Vacat scribere, hauyng an infinitiue for theyr nominatiue, may haue a datiue after them: as Contingit tibi ducere vxorem.

Sum with a genitiue.

HIc ager est Pauli. why is Pauli the genitiue? For this verbe Sum es fui, is construed transitiuely with a genitiue, of the worde that foloweth hym, and that hath this syllable is or es, ioyned to it in the ende: as This is Georgis boke. Hic codex est Georgij. Also with a datiue, as when it is expounned by habeo: as Est mihi nouerca, for habeo nouercam.

Verbes with an ablatiue.

PAlleo timore. why is timore the ablatiue case? For the worde stãdyng as cause, for whom or by whom, after all maner of uerbes, may be put in the ablatiue, without a prepositiõ, or els in the accusatiue with ob or propter. As
Caleo igni et propter ignem. Palleo et frigeo timore. Tremo frigore. Mendico egestate. Non largior penuria. Non maneo or abeo pudore.

Of adiectiues of price.

PLuris vendidi q̃ emi. why is pluris the genitiue? For of adiectiues there ben. viij. whiche, if they stande as price, & haue none appellatiue with them, must be put in the genitiue, and they be these, Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, quantiuis, quantilibet,

quanticunq;, and tantidem: as Quanti emisti. Pluris constitit. But if they haue any appellatine with them, they must be put in the ablatiue: as Quanto precio metiris. Tanta summa emi. Except tantidem, the whiche hath no ablatiue.

Propres names of townes.

PRofectus est Eboracum. why is Eboracum the accusatiue case? For whan so euer after any verbe cometh the propre name of any towne in the signification to a place, or answeryng to this question whyther, it shall comonly be put in the accusatiue case, without a prepositiõ: as Eo Romam.
And rus and domus be lykewyse vsed. As
Eo domum. Eo rus.

¶ Veni Roma. why is Roma the ablatiue case? For whan the propre name of a towne cometh after a verbe, that hath the signification as fro a place, or answereth to this question, fro whens, it shalbe put in the ablatiue without a prepositiõ. As
Veni Roma, Tarento.
Also we say, Veni rure, domo.
Lykewyse if they signifie by a place. As
Transiui Roma, Tarentino, rure, domo.

¶ Seuerus imperator mortuus Eboraci. why is Eboraci the genitiue case? For whan the propre name of a towne cometh after a verbe, that hath the signification at a place, or answereth to this question where, if it be the first declination or the secunde, and the singuler nombre, it shalbe put in the genitiue case: as Fui Romæ, Tarenti, with these. v. nounes Domi, humi, militiæ, belli, foci. If the townes name be

the plurel

the plurel nombre, or any othet declínation, it muſt be put in the ablatiue. As
Fui Athenis, Sulmone, Neapoli.
And one nowne in the dãtiue, Ruri.

Perſonals ſomtyme impersonals.

POenitet me uidiſſe. why is me thaccuſatiue caſe? For theſe. vj. verbes Pœnitet, tedet, miſeret, miſereſcit, piget, and pudet, whan they ſtande as perſonals, and haue an infinitiue before them for theyr noiatiue caſe, than they may haue an accuſatiue aff them: as Pœnitet me uidere hęc mala. But ofte tyme they lacke an infinitiue or an other thyng for a nominatiue, and than thy be called impersonals, and be cõſtrued with a genitiue and an accuſatiue alſo of diuerſe thynges: as Pœnitet me erroris.

There be many ſpecial cõſtructions of verbes beſide theſe called idiomata, the which ſhalbe ſhewed aff.

Of chaungyng gerundiues of verbes actiues in to participles paſſiues.

THe participle in dus hath ſomtyme the ſignification of the preſẽt: as Amãdus beyng loued. But the vſe of it is moſt in obliques. And ſomtyme it hath the ſignification of the future. As
Amandus to be loued.

But here is to be knowen that gerundiues hauyng an accuſatiue caſe aff them may be ſayd by the participle in dus, if the engliſſhe be turned paſſiuely, and the accuſatiue ioyned with the ſayd participle in ſuche caſe as the gerundiue was. And that ſomtyme by the preſent ſignification of the participle on this wyſe. By the gerundiue in di. I was let to day by

the besynes of writynge letters. Impediebar hodie occupatione scribendi literas, And by present signification of the participle in dus. I was let to day by besynes of letters beynge wryten. Impediebar hodie occupatione literarum scribendarum.

And by the gerũdiue in do. Lernyng these p̃ceptis thou mayst profite. Discendo hęc prȩcepta proficias.

By the present signification of the participle. as These preceptis beyng lerned thou mayst profite. Discendis his præceptis proficias.

And by the gerundiue in dum. In gyuyng of thankes this chaũced me. Inter agendum gr̃as hoc mihi contigit. And by the preset̃ signification of the participle. In tyme of thankes beyng gyuen, this chaũced me. Inter agendas gratias hoc mihi contigit.

¶ Agayn by the future signification of the participle, thus.

¶ By the gerundiue in di. we shall haue liberte to morowe to eate flesshe. Erit nobis cras libertas comedẽdi carnem. And by the futur̃ signification of the participle. we shal haue liberte to morowe of flesshe to be eatem. Erit nobis cras libertas comedendæ carnis.

¶ By the gerũdiue in do. I shal haue besines to morowe in redyng poetis. Cras erit mihi negocium in enarrando poetas.

And by the futur̃ significatiõ of the participle, thus. I shall haue besines to morowe in poetis to be red. Cras erit mihi negotium in poetis enarrandis.

¶ By the gerũdiue in dum. we shal go to morowe to gether nuttis. Ibimus cras ad colligendum nuces.

And by the future signification of the participle.

we shall

whe shall go to morowe for nuttis to be gethred.
Ibimus cras ad nūces colligendas.

Constructiõ of certayn prepositions.

Vsq;.

SOme prepositions hane speciall cõstructiõ, as vsq;: whiche hath with hym som other prepositiõ: As Vsq; in pamphiliam. Vsq; ad Taurum. Vsq; ad festum. Except propre names of townes, and rus and domus, with the whiche it is ioyned comonly alone: as Romam usq;. Neapolim usq;.

Tenus versus.

¶ These. ij. tenus and versus, agaynst the nature of prepositions, come after the wordes that they be cõstrued with: as Romam versus. Pube tenus. And cum somtyme is lykewyse set: as Qui cum. Quibus cum. mecum. tecum. secũ. nobiscum. vobiscum. And versus with wordes, that be nat prope of townes, is often tyme ioyned with ad or in: as Ad occidẽtem versus. In Italiam versus. And oftentyme without: as Italiam versus nauigaturus eram. Amanum versus profecti sumus. And tenus is ofte tymes construed with the genitiue, but euer in plurer nombre: as Aurium tenus. Crurium tenus. And with the ablatiue both singuler and plurell: as Pube tenus. Pectoribus tenus. Verbis tenus.

Cõstructions of certayn interiections.

HEi mihi. why is mihi the datiue case? For these interiections, hei and veh, be constued with a datiue: as Hei mihi. Veh tibi.

And heu with an accusatiue: as Heu stirpem inuisam. Somtyme both heu and hei with an nominatiue: as Heu pietas. Hei misera.

Proh is

¶ Proh is construed with a nominatiue and an accusatiue: as Proh Iuppiter. Proh dolor. Proh deum atq; hominem fidem.

¶ O may be cõstrued with a noiatiue case: as O fortunati, quorũ iam menia surgũt. O ego ne possem. with an accus. as O fortunatos. And with a voc. but than it is an aduerbe of spekyng to: as O Melibee.

OF COPVLATIVES ioynyng diuers cases.

EMI EQVVM centum denarijs et pluris. why hath nat the cõiunction copulatiue here lyke cases? For somtyme the proprete of wordes let copulatiues and disiunctiues to couple cases: as Emi equum centum nummis et pluris. Fui Romæ et Thebis.

FIGVRES of construction be Eclypsis, Zeugma, Syllepsis, Prolepsis, and Enallage.

ECLYPSIS.

Whan no worde lacketh in a reason, to perfite construction of wordes, than the reason may be called hole and iuste. Whan any worde lacketh due to cõstruction, if it for more shortnes be leste out by the common custome of spekyng of authors bycause it may be vnderstande of other wordes in the reason: than the reason may be called figurate, and the figur is called Eclypsis: as Lego Virgilium. where to the perfitnes of cõstruction must nedes be vndestãde ego. ¶ There be custumably vnderstande in laten tonge, wordes of all partes. Nownes, as after the relatiue qui, and pronownes relatiues, that is rehersed of the reason before, and in the same case, gendre, nombre, and person, that the article or the relatiue is in: as

Virgilius

Virgilius recitat, quem cupio uidere. where after quem is vnderstande Virgilium. And Audio Virgilium, qui longe præstat cæteris poetis. where after qui, is vnderstande Virgilius. And in this maner the figurate is comonly vsed: the hole but seldome: except a speciall cause. Also after this interrogatiue quis, in the masculine gendre, often tymes is vnderstande other homo or deus, after as the sentence requireth: as Quis currit? for quis homo currit. Quis mundum creauit? for quis deus.

Also before suche verbes, pluit, tonat, lucescit, is vnderstãde other deus, as pluit, for deus pluit, orels som word of their significatiõ: as pluuia tonitru lux.

Also there be custumably vnderstande pronownes as before al verbes of the first and secũde pson: these noiatiues, Ego, tu, nos, & vos: as Scribo. where is vnderstãde ego. Scribimus. where is vnderstãde nos. And in this maner, the figurate is more vsed than the hole: except [illegible]um certayn specialte. somtyme ille, or some of lyke signification: as Didimus est medicus, et tamen scribit pueris, for tamen ille, or idem, or is scribit pueris.

And verbes often tymes be vnderstãde, specially the verbe Sum, amost in all modes, tenses, nõbres, and persons: except the imperatiue: as Omnia uanitas. where is vnderstãde sũt. Quis omnia uanitas. where is vnderstande sint. Hinc mihi prima mali labes. where is vnderstande erat. Promisi me ultorem. where is vnderstande futurũm esse or fore.

Also in answerynge to questions, if we answere nat by an expressed verbe, there must nedes be vnderstãd the verbe that is in the question: as to this question.

 Quis scripsit

Quis ſcripſit hęc? if he be anſwered Thomas, there muſt be anſwered, ſcripſit. But if the verbe in the interrogatiue or axyng be the firſt perſon, it muſt i anſwerynge be vnderſtande in the ſecunde perſon: as Quot uerſus ſcripſi? If it be anſwered by an other, decem, there muſt nedes be vnderſtande, ſcripſiſti. And if the verbe in axyng be the ſecunde perſon, it muſt be vnderſtande in the firſt: as in this queſtion. Quot annos natus es? If it anſwered, decem, there muſt be vnderſtande, natus ſum.

¶ Quem vocas? Nicolaum, why is Nicolaum the accuſatiue caſe? For euer the caſuall wordes in the anſweryng muſt be put in lyke caſe to them that they anſwereth to, in the axyng: as Quem recitas? Virgilium. Except the verbe be diuerſly cõſtrued with the wordes, in the axyng, and in the anſweryng: as Emiſti ne tanti? Imo uilius vel duplo.
Damnatus ne es furti an ſacrilegij? Imo utroq;.
Cuius eſt hic liber? Meus, and nat mei.
¶ Alſo before verbes of the ſubiunctiue mode be oft tymes is vnderſtande, this imperatiue fac with the coniunction vt: as mittas, for fac mittas, or fac ut mittas. And ſomtyme the coniunction only: as Velim mittas. Careat ſucceſſibus opto, for ut mittas, ut careat.

Alſo participles be vnderſtãde: as where. ij. nownes or a pronowne and a nowne be put in the ablatiue of cõſequẽce, without any other participle muſt dedes be vnderſtande this participle, ens: though it be out of vſe: as Cęſare et Libulo cõſulibus, for entibus conſulibus. And in this maner the figurate is only i vſe.

Alſo

¶ Also prepositiõs seruyng to the ablatiue oft tyme be vnderstãde these a, cum, e or ex, pro, and in: as Alcibiades intestino malo patria liberata, for ab intestino malo. and Duo iuuenes candidis equis apparuerũt, for cũ cãdidis equis. And Proijce tela manu sanguis meus, for e manu. And Multum et ille et terris iactatus et alto, for in terris in alto.

ZEVGMA.

¶ Somtyme. ij. or mo lyke sẽtẽces be closed togeder with one verbe, adiectiue or pticiple singuler: which is vnderstãde in euery clause, and set out but in one, and agreeth with som worde of the same clause: as

Cicero scribit, et Homerus, et Virgilius.

Catullus erat doctus et Horatius.

And this maner of spekynge is figurate, and the figure is called Zeugma.

SYLLEPSIS.

¶ Somtyme diuerse clauses, that is to say, hauyng wordes of diuers gendre, nombre, and person be closed with one verbe adiectiue or participle, the which if it be singuler must euer agre with the next propre or appellatiue, or noiatiue case: as Tu quos ad studium, atq; vsum formabis agrestem.

Vtinam, aut hic surdus, aut hęc muta facta sit.

Hic illius arma hic currus fuit.

But if the adiectiue or participle be plurell, it muste agree in gendre and person, with the mooste worthy of the wordes, in diuerse clauses.

And of gendres the masculin is more worthy than the feminine. And of persons, the first is more worthy than the secunde or the thyrde, and the secunde is more worthy than the thyrde.

Example of gendres.

Pater et mater mortui sunt.

Examples of persons.

Ego et tu discimus. Tu et ille discitis.

¶ And lyke wyse in one clause, in the secunde oppositiue cõstruction, if the noiatiues be of dyuers persõs the verbe must agree with the more worthy: as Ego Thomas scribo. And this maner of spekyng is figurate, and the figure is called Syllepsis.

¶ Also many other wayes in. ij. clauses, wordes of the one be wont to be leste out, the whiche nat withstandynge to the supplyenge of perfite construction, must dedes be repeted of the other: as Multi mortales peste periere. Plures ferro cecidere. for plures mortales. Sol auget uentos et comprimit. for comprimit uentps. Est doctior q̃ ego, for q̃ ego sum. Scribit melius q̃ ante, for q̃ ante scribebat or scripsit. But specially suche a worde is vnderstande, whan clauses be ioyned with wordes that answere toguydre: as Tantus quãtus. Non modo sed etiam. Tam. quam. Ita sic. Adeo ut, with suche other.

Examples. Tantum reposui quantum tu, for tu reposuisti. Non modo nobis inuidet, sed etiam tibi, for tibi inuidet. Sic viuit vt ego, for ego viuo. Tam est lactis abundans q̃ pecoris, for pecoris abundans. And in all these supplyenges, whan the worde that is vnderstãde is one in all accidentes with the worde that is set out in the reason, the figure is called Zeugma. And if it be diuerse gendre, nombre, and person, mode or tense, it is Syllepsis.

PROLEPSIS.

whan the

¶ Whan the worde plurell that goeth before in generalte muſt nedes be vnderſtãde in the parties that folowe, the figure is called Prolepſis: as Aquilę uolant, altera ab oriente, altera ab occidente. where muſt nedes be vnderſtande twyſe aquila, to fulfyll conſtruction. Nos ſcribimus, tu uerſus, ego proſam, where is vnderſtãde, ſcribis and ſcribo. Duorum fratrum, alter indoctus, alter doctus. where is twyſe vnderſtande frater.

ENALLAGE.

¶ Authours alſo put ſomtyme one parte of ſpeche for an other, and than the ſpeche is figurate: and the figure is called Enallage: as a nowne for an aduerbe: as Sole recens orto. And ſublime volat, for recenter and ſublimiter.

¶ And a pronowne for a nowne: as Non ea uis animo, for tanta or talis. And Quæ tuà humanitas eſt? for qualis.

¶ A verbe for a nowne: as Scire tuum nihil eſt, for ſcientia.

¶ A participle for a nowne. iiij. wayes, whan they be vſed for appellatiues: as Cupiens litium. Fugiẽs laborem. whan they receyue cõparation: as doctus doctior. whan they take cõpariſon other wyſe than theyr verbe receyueth: as Doceo indoctus.

¶ A prepoſition for an aduerbe: as poſt, for poſtea: and ante, for antea.

¶ And aduerbe for a nowne: as Sic vita erat, for talis. Genus unde latinum, for a quo. Hinc ille lachrymæ, for ex hoc. And for a coniunction: as cum whan tamen foloweth: as Cum præuideris, tamen non cauiſti.

¶A coniunction for an aduerbe: as quidem for profecto or certe. And somtyme one kynde, that is vnder one part for an other kynde of the same part: as an appellatiue for an adiectiue: as Dardana suscitat arma, for Dardania.

¶And one pronowne for an other: as Viuite felices quibus est fortuna peracta Iam sua, for vestra.

¶And an absolute for an actiue: as
Ardebat Alexim, for amabat.

And an actiue for an absolute, or a passiue, as
Sistunt amnes terrçq; dehiscũt, for stant or sistũtur.

¶And often the preters of verbes neutres absolutes, that be taken of doyng of place supply a signification passiue: as Iuit, he is gone, Venit, he is come. Surrexit, he is ryfen.

¶A participle passiue for an actiue: as tacitus, for tacens.

¶One prepositiõ for an other. as
Multa super Priamo, for de Priamo.

¶Aduerbes of place for aduerbes of tyme. as
Hic and ibi for tunc.

¶A coniunction copulatiue for a disiunctiue. as
Subiectisq; vrere flammis, for subiectisue.

¶And somtyme one accident for an other, as case for case: as Proijce tela manu sanguis meus, for mi. It cęlo clamor, for ad cælum.

One gẽdre for an other: as validi sílices, for validę.

¶One nombre for an other: as Modioq; ex hoste recepti, for medijs ex hostibus. and pars volucres factæ.

¶One person for an other: as Omnes aquę quæ super cælos sunt, for esti

One mode for an other: as Facile omnes perferre ac pati, for perferēbat, ānd pātiēbatur.

One tense for an other: as Accedo ad pediſſequas, quæ ſit rogo, for Accedebam and rogabam, or acceſſi and rogaui, and Samia mihi mater fuit, for erat.

FINIS.

RICHARDI HIRTII, IN RVDIMENTA GRAMMATICES, THOMAE LINACRI, EPIGRAMMA.

QVi leget hæc animo attento, prȩcepa Linacri,
Ille, uel exiguo tempore, doctus erit.
Paruulus eſt ſane, ſed non tamen iſte libellus,
Lectori referet commoda parua ſuo.
Nomina per caſus, per tempora uerba, modosq́,
Rite et perſonas, quæq́ mouere ſuas.
Deinde docet cunctas proprijs diſcernere partes
Finibus, et proprijs compoſuiſſe locis.
Ac uetus authorum, qui mos, quę norma loquendi:
Incolumis donec Roma diſerta ſtetit.
Ergo cito linguam, ſi uis didiciſſe latinam,
Hunc puer, hunc auida, perlege mente librum.

IMPRESS. Londini in ædibus Pynſonianis. Cum priuilegio a rege indulto.